

Arthur Miall
18 Bowes St. Ed.

THE

Nonconformist.

"THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION"

VOL. XXIV.—NEW SERIES, No. 987.]

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 28, 1864.

PRICE { UNSTAMPED .. 5d.
STAMPED..... 6d.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, LONDON.
FACULTY OF ARTS AND LAWS.

SESSION 1864-65.

The SESSION will COMMENCE on THURSDAY, October 13, when Professor MALDEN, M.A., will deliver the INTRODUCTORY LECTURE, at Three o'Clock precisely, on "Greek Tragedy."

CLASSES.

Latin—Professor Seeley, M.A.
Greek—Professor Malden, M.A.
Sanskrit—Professor Goldstucker.
Hebrew (Goldsmid Professorship)—Professor Marks.
Arabic and Persian—Professor Rieu, Ph.D.
Hindoo—Professor Syed Abdoollah.
Bengali and Hindoo Law—Professor Gannendr Mohun Tagore.
Gujarati—Professor Dababhai Naoroji.
English Language and Literature—Professor Masson, M.A.
French Language and Literature—Professor Cassal, LL.D.
Italian Language and Literature—Professor De Tivoli.
German Language and Literature—Professor Heimann, Ph.D.
Comparative Grammar—Professor Key, M.A., F.R.S.
Mathematics—Professor De Morgan.
Natural Philosophy and Astronomy—Professor Potter, M.A.
Physiology—Professor Sharpey, LL.D., M.D., F.R.S.
Chemistry and Practical Chemistry—Professor Williamson, F.R.S.
Civil Engineering—Professor Pole, F.R.S., M.I.C.E.
Architecture—Professor Donaldson, Ph.D., M.I.B.A.
Geology (Goldsmid Professorship)—Professor Morris, F.G.S.
Mineralogy—Professor Morris, F.G.S.
Drawing—Teacher, Mr. Moore.
Botany—Professor Oliver, F.L.S.
Zoology (Recent and Fossil)—Professor Grant, M.D., F.R.S.
Philosophy of Mind and Logic—Professor the Rev. J. Hoppers, Ph.D., F.R.S.
Ancient and Modern History—Professor Beesly, M.A.
Political Economy—Professor Waley, M.A.
Law—Professor Russell, LL.D.
Jurisprudence—Professor Sharpe, LL.D.
Public Reading and Speaking—Charles Furtado, Esq.

Evening Classes, by the Professors above named, of the respective Classes, viz., German, Italian, French, Geology, Practical Chemistry, and Zoology.

Residence of Students.—Some of the Professors receive Students to reside with them; and in the Office of the College there is kept a register of persons who receive Boarders into their Families. The Register will afford information as to the Terms and other particulars.

JOHN ROBERT SEELEY, M.A., Dean of the Faculty.

CHAS. C. ATKINSON, Secretary to the Council.

August, 1864.

The Session of the Faculty of Medicine will commence on Monday, the 3rd of October.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, LONDON.
FACULTY OF ARTS.

SESSION 1864-65.

SCHOLARSHIPS AND EXHIBITIONS.
ANDREWS ENTRANCE EXHIBITIONS.

For Classics and Mathematics.

Three Entrance Exhibitions, called Andrews Exhibitions, will be awarded after competitive examination, to Candidates not already Students of the College, being not more than eighteen years of age, on the 1st of October, 1864: one for superior merit in Classics, one for superior merit in Mathematics and Natural Philosophy, one for superior merit in Classics, Mathematics and Natural Philosophy combined. Each will be of the value of 30*l.* per annum, tenable for three years.

ANDREWS PRIZES, 1864-65.

At the end of the Session of 1864-65, two Andrews Prizes, of 2*l.* each, will be awarded to Students of one year's standing, on the result of the College Examination: one to the greatest proficient in Classics, the other to the greatest proficient in Pure and Applied Mathematics.

ANDREWS SCHOLARSHIPS, 1864-65.

At the end of the Session of 1864-65, two Andrews Scholarships, of 50*l.* each, will be awarded to students of two years' standing, on the result of the College Examination: one to the most proficient in Classics, the other to the greatest proficient in Pure and Applied Mathematics.

JEWS' COMMEMORATION SCHOLARSHIPS.

A Scholarship of 15*l.* a year, tenable for two years, will be awarded every year to the Student of the Faculty of Arts, of not more than one year's standing in the College, whatever be his religious denomination, and wherever he was previously educated, and whose age when he first entered the College did not exceed eighteen years, who shall be most distinguished by general proficiency and good conduct.

JOSEPH HUME AND RICARDO SCHOLARSHIPS.

A Joseph Hume Scholarship in Jurisprudence of 30*l.* a year, tenable for three years, will be for competition in November, 1864, and in November of every third year afterwards; also a Joseph Hume Scholarship in Political Economy, of 20*l.* a year, tenable for three years, in November, 1865, and in November of every third year afterwards; and a Ricardo Scholarship in Political Economy, of 20*l.* a year, tenable for three years, in November, 1866, and in November of every third year afterwards.

COLLEGE PRIZE FOR ENGLISH ESSAY, 5*l.*, for 1864.

LATIN PROSE ESSAY PRIZE

(Reading-Room Society's Prize) 5*l.*, for 1865.

For copies of the regulations concerning the above-mentioned Exhibitions, Scholarships, and Prizes, application should be made at the Office of the College, where Prospectuses of the Courses of Instruction and other information may be obtained. The Prospectuses show the Courses of Instruction in the College in the subjects of the Examinations for the Civil and Military Services.

CHAS. C. ATKINSON, Secretary to the Council.

July 22, 1864.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, LONDON.

The CALENDAR for 1864-65, Part I., containing the Prospectuses of the Faculty of Arts and Laws, of the Faculty of Medicine, and of the Junior School, with full particulars of Entrance, Exhibitions, Scholarships, and Prizes, may be had free of charge on application, personally or by letter, at the Office of the College.

CHAS. C. ATKINSON, Secretary to the Council.

10th September, 1864.

THOMAS COOPER'S (ALTERED) ENGAGEMENTS in LONDON and ELSEWHERE, FOR 1864 AND 1865.

1864.			1865.		
OCTOBER.	NOVEMBER.	DECEMBER.	JANUARY.	FEBRUARY.	MARCH.
S 2 M 3 T 4	T 1 W 2 Th 3 F 4	Working Chapel : Shepherd's Bush, Ux- bridge-road, W., (Rev. C. Graham's.)	Th 1 F 2 — S 4 M 5 T 6	Holywell Mount Chapel : (New Con- nection Methodist) Chapel-st., Curtain rd., Shoreditch, E.C.	Baptist Chapel : Alfred-pl., Old Kent road, S. (Rev. W. Young's.)
W 5 Th 6 F 7	Baptist Chapel : Sydenham	—	W 7 M 8 T 9 F 10	Wesleyan Chapel : Angel Alley, Bishopsgate- street, With- out, E.C.	STONTON- BURY, Near Stony Stratford, (Bucks.)
S 9 M 10	S.E. (Rev. J. W. Todd's.)	Young Men's Christian Association : 48, Gt. Marl- borough-st., Regent-st., W.	W 11 T 12 F 13	Amery Chapel : S. Thomas's.	John-street Chapel : Bedford Row, W.C. (Hon. & Rev. Baptist Noel's.)
S 16 M 17 T 18 W 19	Independent Chapel : Caledonian- road, Ising- ton, N. (Rev E. Davies.)	—	W 13 T 14 F 15	Rev. C. H. Spurgeon's Students : Metro- politan Tabernacle, S.	General Baptist Chapel : Praed street Edgware- road, W. (Rev. J. Clifford's.)
Th 20 F 21	Primitive Methodist Chapel : Cooper's gardens, nr. Shoreditch Church, N.E.	—	W 16	Rev. C. H. Spurgeon's Students : Metro- politan Tabernacle, S.	Peel Grove Institute, Bethnal Green, N.E.
S 23 M 24	Primitive Methodist Chapel : Phillip-st., Hoxton, N.	Young Men's Christian Association : 10, Fitzroy- square, W.	W 19 T 20 F 21	Rev. C. H. Spurgeon's Students : Metro- politan Tabernacle, S.	Independent Chapel : City-road, N. (Rev. A. Hannay's.)
T 25 W 26 Th 27 F 28	Independent Chapel : Caledonian- road, Ising- ton, N. (Rev. E. Davies.)	—	W 22 T 23 F 24	Rev. C. H. Spurgeon's Students : Metro- politan Tabernacle, S.	Hall of Science : City-rd., E.C.
S 20 M 21 T 22 W 23	Independent Chapel : Caledonian- road, Ising- ton, N. (Rev. E. Davies.)	—	W 25 T 26 F 27	General Baptist Chapel : Arundel-sq., Islington, N. (Rev. Theop. Lessey's.)	John-street Chapel : Bedford Row, W.C. (Hon. & Rev. Baptist Noel's.)
S 27 M 28 T 29 W 30	Primitive Methodist Chapel : Cooper's gardens, nr. Shoreditch Church, N.E.	Baptist Chapel : Grafton-st., Fitzroy-sq., W. (Rev. C. Marshall's.)	T 27 W 28 Th 29 F 30	The Friends Meeting House, Stoke Newington, N.	S 19 M 20 T 21 W 22
Th 30 F 31	—	—	W 29 M 30 T 31	NewChurch- street, Edgware- road, N.W. (Rev. Dr. Burns').	BRAINTREE (Essex.)
—	—	—	—	—	Th 23 F 24
—	—	—	—	—	Th 25 F 26
—	—	—	—	—	Th 27 F 28
—	—	—	—	—	S 28 M 27 T 28 W 29
—	—	—	—	—	S 29 M 30 T 31

LETTERS to be addressed "Thomas Cooper, Lecturer on Christianity, 41, Euston-road, London, W.C." or at the town to which I am appointed, as "Oxford," "Braintree, Essex," &c.

N.B.—Correspondents are especially requested NOT to put "Post-office" on their Letters.

UNIVERSITY HALL, GORDON-SQUARE.

Principal—E. S. BEESLY, M.A. Oxford; Professor of History at University College, London; and late Assistant Master of Marlborough College.

Vice-Principal—GEORGE C. DE MORGAN, M.A. Lond.

STUDENTS at UNIVERSITY COLLEGE are RECEIVED to RESIDE in the HALL under Collegiate Discipline.

There are Twenty-nine Sets of Rooms, at rents varying from 10*l.* to 50*l.* per annum, tenable for three years.

Bills for board, &c., paid weekly.

The HALL will OPEN for the SESSION in OCTOBER next, at the same time as University College.

For particulars apply to the Honorary Secretary, or the Principal.

HENRY P. COBB, Hon. Sec.

September, 1864.

NEW COLLEGE, LONDON.

The SESSION of 1864-5 will commence on FRIDAY, September 30, when the Introductory Lecture will be delivered by the Rev. Professor GODWIN, at Seven o'clock p.m.

Information respecting the Ministerial and Lay Student Departments of the Institution may be obtained on application to the Secretary, at the College, Finchley New-road, N.W.

W. FARRER, LL.B., Secretary.

ST. THOMAS'S-SQUARE CHAPEL, HACKNEY.

The above Chapel having been closed for Repairs and other Improvements, will be Reopened on FRIDAY, OCTOBER 14th.

The Rev. JAMES HAMILTON, D.D., will Preach in the Morning, Service to commence at Twelve o'clock; and the Rev. J. BALDWIN BROWN, B.A., in the Evening, Service to commence at Seven o'clock.

On SUNDAY, OCTOBER 16th, the Rev. CLEMENT DUKES, M.A., will Preach in the Morning, and the Rev. WILLIAM KIRKUS, LL.B., in the Evening.

The Sunday Services commence at a Quarter to Eleven o'clock in the Morning, and Half-past Six o'clock in the Evening. Collections will be made after each Service.

CONGREGATIONAL UNION of ENGLAND and WALES.

The AUTUMNAL MEETINGS will be held in HULL, next month. The following is the intended order of the Services:—

On MONDAY EVENING, the 17th October, there will be a PUBLIC DEVOTIONAL MEETING in ALBION-STREET CHAPEL, at Seven o'clock. N.B. The Inaugural Address of the Chairman will be delivered at this Meeting, and not as usual on the Tuesday Morning.

The MEETINGS of the ASSEMBLY, consisting of Pastors, Ministers, and Delegates, will take place in FISH-STREET CHAPEL, on TUESDAY MORNING, at Ten o'clock; and by adjournment, at the same place and hour, on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY.

The Rev. HENRY ALLON, the Chairman of the Union, will Preside.

On TUESDAY EVENING, a PUBLIC MEETING, for the Illustration and Enforcement of Congregational Principles, will be held in FISH-STREET CHAPEL, at Half-past Six o'clock.

JAMES SIDEBOTTOM, Esq., of Manchester, in the Chair.

On WEDNESDAY EVENING, there will be a PUBLIC MEETING in HOPE-STREET CHAPEL, on behalf of Congregational Missions.

SAMUEL MORLEY, Esq., of London, will preside.

On THURSDAY EVENING the ANNUAL SERMON to the UNION will be preached in ALBION-STREET CHAPEL, by the Rev. W. L. ALEXANDER, D.D., of Edinburgh. Divine service to commence at Seven o'clock.

A PUBLIC BREAKFAST will be provided by the Friends in Hull, on FRIDAY MORNING, in SALEM CHAPEL SCHOOL-ROOMS, for the Members and Friends of the Board of Education.

JOHN CROSSLEY, Esq., in the Chair.

Gentlemen requiring accommodation during their stay in Hull are requested to intimate the same without delay to Mr. J. G. Milner, 14, Bridge-street, Hull.

G. SMITH, R. ASHTON, } Secretaries.

Congregational Library, Sept. 18, 1864.



TOTENHAM-COURT-ROAD CHAPEL

WILL BE

OPENED FOR PUBLIC WORSHIP

On THURSDAY, 29th September.

The Rev. JAMES SPENCE, D.D., of Poultry Chapel, will Preach in the Morning; and

The Rev. SAMUEL MARTIN, of Westminster, in the Evening.

Morning Service to commence at Twelve o'clock;

Evening at Seven.

Dinner in the School-room at Three.

SAMUEL MORLEY, Esq., in the Chair.

On the following SUNDAY, 2nd October,

The Rev. JAMES W. BOULDING, Minister of the Chapel, will Preach Morning and Evening.

Morning Service to commence at Eleven o'clock;

Evening at Half-past Six.

SPECIAL SERVICES

will be held during the month, when the following Ministers will Preach:—

On THURSDAY EVENING, 6th October,

The Rev. HENRY ALLON, Chairman of the Congregational Union.

On THURSDAY EVENING, 13th October,

The Rev. ALEXANDER RALEIGH, Hare Court Chapel, Canonbury.

On THURSDAY EVENING, 20th October,

The Rev. THOMAS JONES, of Bedford Chapel.

On THURSDAY EVENING, 27th October,

The Rev. JAMES W. BOULDING, Minister of the Chapel. Services to commence at Seven o'clock.

On SUNDAY, 30th October,

The Rev. JAMES PARSONS, of York, will Preach Morning and Evening.

Morning Service to commence at Eleven o'clock;

Evening at Half-past Six.

A Collection after each Service.

CONGREGATIONAL SCHOOL, LEWISHAM.

The next HALF-YEARLY MEETING will take place on THURSDAY, Oct. 25, at the CONGREGATIONAL LIBRARY, BLOOMFIELD-STREET, FINSBURY, when FIVE CHILDREN will be ELECTED from a List of Nineteen—the Sons of Congregational Ministers. The Poll to commence at Eleven, and close at Two o'clock.

New Subscribers, on or before the day of Election, entitled to vote.

Surrey-square. GEORGE ROSE, Secretary.

APPRENTICESHIP SOCIETY.

At the HALF-YEARLY GENERAL ELECTION, held at the CONGREGATIONAL LIBRARY, on TUESDAY, Sept. 27, 1864, the following were the Successful Candidates:—

Wood, Jessie C.	2,159	Bishop, Richard Alfred	863
Jollyman, Elizabeth ..	1,640	Smith, Adam Mansfield	768
James, Thomas	1,361	Sear, Susannah	724
Hughes, Henry Martin 1,086	Williams, John	694	
Chamberlain, William..	1,044	Shindler, Robert	656
Butcher, Thomas	870	Ward, William	573

ARTHUR TIDMAN, Chairman.
I. VALE MUMMERY, } Hon. Secs.
W. WELLS KILPIN, } Hon. Secs.

ALBERTLAND, AUCKLAND, NEW ZEALAND.

The TWELFTH VESSEL, under the auspices of the CHRISTIAN COLONISATION ASSOCIATION, will sail on the 1st NOVEMBER, 1864. The favourite Clipper GANGES, 2,000 tons, has been specially engaged for the conveyance of this party. 40 ACRES AND UPWARDS OF LAND FREE.

For particulars apply early (pre-paid) to Samuel Braine, 3, St. Mary Axe, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.; or to 73, Edmund-street, Birmingham.

HOSPITAL for SICK CHILDREN, 49, GREAT ORMOND-STREET, W.C.

Patron—Her Majesty the QUEEN.

This Hospital is not Endowed, but is wholly dependent on Voluntary Contributions for support.

FUNDS are urgently needed.

F. H. DICKINSON, Chairman.

BANKERS:

Williams, Deacon, and Co.; Messrs. Hoare; Messrs. Herries.

HOSPITAL for DISEASES of the SKIN, NEW BRIDGE-STREET, BLACKFRIARS.

The Committee earnestly seek the Sympathy of the Christian Public, for the many Sufferers attending this Hospital. Nearly 1,000 attend weekly; 127,123 have received the benefits of the Charity since its establishment in 1841. The expenses are necessarily very heavy.

DONATIONS or SUBSCRIPTIONS will be most thankfully received. Bankers—Messrs. Barclay, Bevan, and Co., Lombard-street.

GEORGE BURT, F.R.C.S., Hon. Secretary, ALFRED S. RICHARDS, Secretary.

FORSYTH'S TEMPERANCE HOTELS.—

FORSYTH'S "COBDEN" HOTEL, 87, ARGYLE-STREET, GLASGOW, Central, Elegantly Furnished, commodious, and Perfectly Ventilated. Also FORSYTH'S HOTEL, ABERDEEN.

IMPERIAL HOTEL, SACKVILLE-STREET, DUBLIN.

The attention of English and Foreign Tourists visiting Dublin is respectfully invited to the advantages which this extensive Establishment affords in its good accommodation and moderate charges. It is centrally situated, in one of the finest streets in Europe, directly opposite the General Post office, and within a few minutes' drive of all the railway and packet stations, Phoenix Park, Zoological and Botanic Gardens, &c., &c. Hot, Cold, and Shower Baths, with separate Dining, Coffee, and Smoking Rooms all on the first floor. The fixed charge of 1s. is made for attendance, which includes all gratuities to servants.

STATIONERY, PRINTING, ACCOUNT BOOKS, and every requisite for the Counting house. Qualities and prices will compare advantageously with any house in the trade. ASH and FLINT, 49, Fleet-street, City, E.C., and opposite the Railway Stations, London-bridge, S.E.

A BRITISH SCHOOLMASTER, being about to give up his School for an important object, would be willing to TREAT with a MASTER. As it is a Mixed School, a Married Man would be preferred.

Apply to Mr. H. Lock, Littlehampton, Sussex.

THE NONCONFORMIST.

COLMAN'S GENUINE MUSTARD.

TRADE MARK.

On each



THE BULL'S HEAD,

Package.

At the Great Exhibition, 1862,

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For "Purity and Excellence of Quality."

Sold by all Grocers, Druggists, &c., throughout the United Kingdom.

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HOME, with EDUCATION, for LITTLE GIRLS.

Miss VINCENT (Sister of Mr. Henry Vincent), has had long experience in Teaching, and can confidently undertake the Training of Young Children. Her House is in a very healthy situation, and the strictest attention is paid to the comfort of those entrusted to her care.

Apply for prospectus and references to 15, Alfred-place, Talbot-road, Camden-road Villas, N.

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC.

Patron: His Royal Highness the Prince of WALES.

Redecorated and reopened.—Professor Pepper's New Lecture on "Sound and Acoustic Illusions," will commence Sept. 29th, and will include an imitation of the Talking Head of Albertus Magnus—Professor Wheatstone's Telephonic Concert—Mechanism of the Piping Bullfinch—Genuine Speaking Machines—Pöhl's new and beautiful experiment, showing Harmony and Discord—The Ghost Illusions and Scenes as usual (J. H. Pepper and Henry Dircks, joint inventors) by Mr. J. L. King—New Musical Entertainment by Mr. R. Coote, illustrating the Story of "Sindbad the Sailor." Paganini's Ghost will perform daily, at 4.30 and 9.30, tall those difficult variations on one string and with one hand for which the late Paganini was so celebrated.—Admission to the whole, is Open Twelve to Five, and Seven to Ten.

THE ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY, 29, LOMBARD-STREET, LONDON;

AND

ROYAL INSURANCE-BUILDINGS, LIVERPOOL.

At the Annual Meeting, on the 5th inst., the following were some of the leading results disclosed in the Report to the Shareholders:—

FIRE BRANCH.

The Premiums of the year 1863 reached the sum of £341,663 Being an Advance of £40,977 over 1862; an amount of increase exceeding that of any previous year.

The Revenue from Fire Premiums has been enhanced in four years by the large sum of .. £113,353

The Duty paid to Government in 1862 was .. £75,993 Ditto, £88,966

Showing an Increase in one year of .. £12,973

Among the incidents which have tended to the advancement of the Royal within the last few months may be reckoned its action with respect to the losses sustained by the explosion of the Lotty Sleigh, which, although only consistent with the general tenor of the conduct of the Company, and ultimately proved to be no more than what had been done in former times by the oldest and most proverbially honourable among its contemporaries, yet attracted attention and public favour by its unhesitating promptness.

As the largest total of Revenue and the largest ratio of progression have been attained in the present year, so it happens that the largest profit which it has ever fallen to the Directors to record has likewise on this occasion to be announced. The balance of Net Profit on the year has amounted to £33,545; of which sum £34,100 only has been appropriated to Dividend and Bonus, and the large balance of £49,444 been carried to Reserve.

LIFE BRANCH.

The progress of the Life Branch, as shown by the new business transacted in the last year, is most promising, and the advances made, year by year, in the amount of new insurances effected, show clearly the estimation in which the Company is held. The following is a statement for the last five years:—

Net Sum Assured on New Policies after deducting Guarantees.			Net Premiums.
1859	£334,470	11 10	£13,086 0 5
1860	449,341	16 2	15,079 17 10
1861	521,101	17 0	16,827 18 0
1862	701,427	15 3	22,333 13 2
1863	752,646	18 10	24,069 12 8

This rapid growth, amounting to 73 per cent. on the Sum Assured, and upwards of 80 per cent. on the Premium received in the course of five years, may justly be considered as larger than any which could have been reasonably expected. The first-half of the current year 1864, however, far outstrips the ratio of increase indicated by the figures just quoted, as the Sum Assured for that period of six months only actually exceeds Half-a-Million Sterling.

The rate of Mortality, likewise, still presents highly favourable features, and augurs well for the result to be shown by the quinquennial investigation, which is to take place when the present year is concluded.

PERCY M. DOVE, Manager and Actuary.

JOHN B. JOHNSTON, Secretary in London.

August, 1864.

DEBENTURES at 5, 5½, and 6 PER CENT.—

The CEYLON COMPANY, LIMITED

DIRECTORS.

Lawford Acland, Esq., Chairman.

Major-General Henry Pelham Burn.

Harry George Gordon, Esq. Stephen P. Kennard, Esq. George Ireland, Esq. Patrick F. Robertson, Esq. Duncan James Kay, Esq. Robert Smith, Esq.

MANAGER—C. J. Braine, Esq.

The Directors are prepared to issue Debentures for one, three, and five years, at 5, 5½, and 6 per cent. respectively; they are also prepared to Invest Money on Mortgage in Ceylon and Mauritius, either with or without the guarantee of the Company, as may be arranged.

Applications for particulars to be made at the Offices of the Company, No. 12, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.

(By order) JOHN ANDERSON, Secretary.

BOARDING SCHOOL for TRADESMEN'S SONS, ROCHFORD, ESSEX.

Principal—Mr. GEORGE FOSTER.

Terms, 20*l.* per annum. Circulars at Messrs. Mead and Powell's, 73, Cheapside.

N. B. Preparatory Department at Forest-hill.

LONDON.—TO MINISTERS, CHRISTIAN FRIENDS, and others.—Mrs. BERNARD respectfully

solicits the kind patronage and recommendation of the above to her Private Hotel and Family Boarding House: thoroughly clean and well- aired beds insured; about five minutes' walk from King's-cross, twelve to City Terminus, where there are omnibuses to all parts. 1, Granville-square, Wharton-street, King's-cross-road. Bed, breakfast and attendance, 3*s.*

THE Nonconformist.

"THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

VOL. XXIV.—NEW SERIES, No. 987.]

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 28, 1864.

PRICE { UNSTAMPED.. 5d.
STAMPED..... 6d.

CONTENTS.

ECCLESIASTICAL AFFAIRS:	
Harvest Thanksgivings	777
Ecclesiastical Notes	777
Rhyme for the Times	778
The Coming General Election	778
High-Churchmen and the Proposed Court of Appeal	779
Brother Ignatius	779
RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE:	
Sherwell Chapel, Ply-mouth	780
CORRESPONDENCE:	
Votes of Dissenting Ministers	782
"Admiralty Coercion"	782
Foreign and Colonial	782
Foreign Miscellany	784
The late A. Hastic, Esq.	785
The Capture of Nanking by the Imperialists	785
Postscript	785
LEADING ARTICLES:	
Summary	786
Markets	775

The Franco-Italian Convention..... 786
General McClellan and the Chicago Platform..... 787
The Hare With Many Friends..... 787
Extras..... 789
The Social Science Congress..... 788
Public Men on Public Affairs..... 790
Committee of Muller..... 791
Court, Official, and Personal News..... 792
Crimes and Casualties..... 792
Miscellaneous News..... 792

LITERATURE:—
The Philosophical Principles of the Puritans 793
Gleanings..... 795
Money Market and Commercial Intelligence..... 695
Births, Marriages, and Deaths..... 795
Markets..... 775

Ecclesiastical Affairs.

HARVEST THANKSGIVINGS.

THE waning of the harvest moon has brought us to the close of the summer of 1864. The last wagon-load of corn has been carried home by her gracious light, and nearly all through the English isles, the fruits of the earth are gathered and stored. We are told, by those who are most competent to judge, that the result is, in a commercial sense, satisfactory. We are twenty millions sterling better off than it was thought we should be. This twenty millions sterling will be spent at home instead of abroad. It will distribute itself over our own broad acres instead of the farms of Indiana and Tennessee, and the Danubian Principalities. It will filter through the broad fleshy fingers of English farmers instead of the yellow hands of the "Hoosiers" and "Suckers" of the Far West. We shall make the profit out of it—no light consideration in more than one respect. For a bad harvest means pinched households and sullen hearts and countenances, and a discouragement to enterprise and skill. It means a suspension of all agricultural improvements, and a drag on the wheels of science. It means stagnation to the labourer's condition, and small balances at the Penny as well as at the Joint-Stock Bank. It means, to thousands, starvation, illness, death, and the grave.

Let us, with all our hearts, thank the Lord of the Seasons that He has withheld from us the social miseries which, if He had seen fit, we might now be apprehending! Let us praise Him for His wonderful works to the children of men! Let our gratitude pour itself forth in words and looks and deeds—words that shall come upon the wretched as soft rain on the arid ground; looks that shall gladden like the sun itself; and deeds that shall bring forth other works unto righteousness as the earth brings forth her fruit! All, we hope, feel gladdened that their fears have again, as is often the case, proved to be much worse than their realisations. But the feeling of gladness of heart is not enough. We should express the feeling, not merely because it will do ourselves good by increasing that which we express, but because we thereby quicken anew the hearts of others and increase their gratitude. The year of a bountiful harvest should visibly increase the volume of love towards both God and man. It should enlarge the heart of a nation, and at the same time fill it to overflowing with all the noblest charities of the human life. It should make us tender to the erring, and bountiful to the poor, as the Father of all Mercies is tender and bountiful towards us. It should strengthen us in our faith and nerve us to greater endeavours and greater efforts for those principles which we believe to be most in harmony with the character of that Being who is the God of Truth, as well

as the God of Providence. It should level, once a year at least, all distinctions of sect and rank, bringing us simply as the created and the preserved to the throne of the Creator and the Preserver.

Well, there are, as the reader cannot need to be informed, special Harvest Thanksgivings. They are increasing in numbers every year, and the present year has been peculiarly marked by their wide and general adoption. As far as they go, we are not disposed to decry them. Indeed, they present many features which are calculated to arouse some, if not all, of the feelings we have described. They are apparently spontaneous and sincere. They tend, as far as can be judged, to increase piety and (to some extent) good feeling. It is true that they are local only, and it is also true that they are, in more than one sense, sectarian. They are local because Sir George Grey, as sub-controller of the clergy of these realms, declines to permit the Church of England as a whole to have a special Harvest Thanksgiving service, and the Church of England, as in duty bound, submits to the Home Secretary's decision. On bended knees she has begged to be allowed to thank the Creator for a special national mercy. Sir George Grey considers the application injudicious, and refuses his permission. It is a good opportunity for reminding the spiritual of its subjection to the civil power, for teaching the Church submission to the State, and for snubbing forward ecclesiastics. Sir George takes advantage of it, and inflicts another humiliation on the already sufficiently humiliated Establishment. Harvest celebrations, therefore, are partial only. But not merely in a geographical sense. For, first, Dissenters are excluded. The State-paid, but at the same time State-flouted, clergyman takes upon himself the whole conduct of the public service. The bodily presence of a Dissenter would, we dare say, be permitted—in fact, could hardly be prevented—but he must not be allowed to open his lips to lead the thanksgivings of the people. He is to be reminded on this, as on other days, that he is not worthy of the same privileges as the Churchman. The clergyman takes at once, and as a matter of course, the highest seat in the synagogue; the Dissenter is put on the lowest. He might, indeed, take the lowest, as all men should, in a sense, be willing to do; but if he should, the man who affects to be the only true minister of the "meek and lowly One," will certainly not say to him, "Friend, come up higher." Churchmen, in his opinion, are the only people who can worthily thank the Almighty for His benefits. To them they are "covenanted mercies"; the Dissenters are left to the uncovenanted.

Harvest Thanksgivings—such, at least, as have lately been chronicled—are, however, still more sectional in their character than we have now described. They are mostly, it would appear, managed so as to exclude all Low Churchmen. They offer tempting opportunities for the display of ecclesiastical millinery and upholstery. The High Churchman revels in this; the Low Churchman looks upon it with disgust. But there is no disposition to avoid "offending a weaker brother." On the contrary, special pains seem to be taken to increase his offence. And so the occasion of thanksgiving is made another occasion of disunion, and the man who is expressing his love and gratitude to the Creator is, at the same time, intentionally and deliberately pushing away his brother and excluding him from this outwardly Christian service.

This is, as far as it has been expressed in action, the Church of England idea of a Harvest Thanksgiving. Having, in its opinion, monopolised all the grace, it very fittingly arrogates to itself the sole right to all the praise. One would think that no corn grew for the Dissenter, and that the Church appropriated all the wheat, barley, and oats, at the same time that its clergy were allowed to take tithe of those products. Well! we rejoice to see them in the attitude, and using the words, of praise and thanksgiving. We hope that the

more they worship the more they will love. But we take this occasion to remind them—as gently as we can—that, externally beautiful and artistically aesthetic as such services may be, there is something which would, in our opinion, be still more beautiful, and much more in harmony with the Divine taste. This is, to "do justice, love mercy, and walk humbly." It may be very well, and it is well, publicly to assemble to thank the Giver of all Good for His bountiful goodness, but it is a little incongruous with the feeling which prompts to this, to violate justice by disowning a Dissenter's goods for the expenses of your thanks; to violate mercy by refusing Christian burial; and to violate humility by open and undisguised contempt of humble Christian brethren. The best Harvest Thanksgiving which the Church could offer would be to give up, at the altar of God its pride, intolerance, and hate. Instead of this, it offers them as a sacrifice, and mixes them with its most fervent praises.

The Free Churches have had few or no Harvest Services. We do not undertake to decide whether they ought or ought not to have had them. But their members are not released from special thanksgiving. If they have been deficient in the externals of worship, there is the more need why they should cultivate with greater carefulness, the worship of the life. We have entered on a time when all eyes will be directed towards us—when our least faults will be unsparingly pointed out, and our most incidental defects be magnified into necessary characteristics. We can show our gratitude by holding, with greater consistency, all the truth of God; by adorning our principles with a gentler life, a larger liberality, a firmer faith, and a more active effort. For gifts as well as "crosses" are intended to make us truer.

There is a kind of gratitude in thanks, though it be barren, and bring forth but words. But we need not say it is not the highest kind. Better deeds than words. Better still words and deeds. Let it be remembered that it was a heathen philosopher who described gratitude as a virtue so cheap, that the covetous man might be pleased without expense; and so easy, that the sluggard might be so without labour.

ECCLESIASTICAL NOTES.

SOME eight or nine years ago *Punch* assailed, with what at that time was characteristic vigour, the practice which is popularly known as the "sale of souls." He described, in grave language, the things which were being disposed of; he pointed out how they had no more voice in the election of their future pastor and teacher than a slave-girl in the auction-mart at New Orleans has over her future destiny. He quoted the advertisements from Church newspapers of nice easy livings, with good society and fine scenery, just as Mrs. Stowe has quoted similar advertisements from the *New Orleans Picayune*, the *Charleston Mercury*, and the *Baltimore Sun*, of the personal points of "likely" slaves. He described the auctioneer, and gave one of his speeches. Did you bid, sir? Rap, tap! Sold, gentlemen, and a good bargain. Will you step this way, sir? The very style and manner so graphically described by Mr. Dickens in his "American Notes."

Now, this kind of thing is allowable by law, and has recently received the very highest sanction and approval; but even the most hardened conscience will sometimes be in a comparatively tender state. These times occur when some one, who is for some unknown reason, disliked or despised, has committed the very sins which have tended to make that very conscience hard. Then the guilt is seen in all its enormity, and is dwelt upon with unction and reproof. Take an instance. Does a High-Church Bishop promote his nephew to a deanery, and his son to a registrarship? You will find no reference to the fact in the *Guardian*, but the *Record* will gloat over it and parade in number

after number the selfishness and wickedness of the transaction. Does a Low-Church Bishop do the same? The *Guardian* forthwith publishes all the details, while the *Record* is silent until it is provoked to defend a "persecuted man." It is singular, that of all papers the *Saturday Review* should be open to this weakness, but it is so. Numberless have been the nepotisms of its order of clergy during the last seven years, yet on none of them has it dwelt. But Dr. Marsh, the Evangelical vicar of Beddington dies. It is known that there have been some rather questionable transactions connected with the sale of the Beddington advowson; and forthwith the *Review* preaches against the sale of livings, like another Luther against the sale of Indulgences. Dr. Marsh also, being dead, is held up to scorn and opprobrium. The writer says that the Church patronage system is the "greatest scandal" of the Church as "a spiritual institution"; but that it is a "ticklish subject." Why? Because, either Church patronage is a trust or it is not. If it be a trust, then Bishops, Deans, and all private patrons violate it. If it be not a trust, but only private property, then Christian morals are plainly violated. The circumstance which staggers the *Review* is, that to sell Church preferments is "perfectly lawful":—

The Keeper of the Queen's Conscience, with the consent of the Spiritual Lords, is doing just now a great stroke of business in the sale of livings. Half the patronage of the Crown—not half in value, but half in number of the Crown livings—is at this moment in the market. And it would help tender consciences, if any such there be among private patrons, if all those obstacles and difficulties which at present beset the sale of livings were put an end to. The most humiliating spectacle to sincere and scrupulous people is the *Ecclesiastical Gazette*. This is the Church Directory. It is the organ of the Bishops; it publishes their *mandements* and arrangements for ordinations and confirmations. And the very last number contains advertisements for the sale and purchase of "Church property," every one of which stands condemned on the authority of canons, constitutions, and Councils innumerable, as simony, and sin of the grossest dye. The consequence is, that the agents use the language of the quack doctors, and impart a flavour and suspicion of immorality to what had better be pronounced by law to be lawful.

That is to say, if you can swallow a camel, why not swallow a goat? But this is not the worst—at least, not so in the eye of the *Review*, for Dr. Marsh, it seems, was guilty of something which the *Review* would shrink from. These are the facts. Dr. Marsh was Vicar of Beckenham, and at eighty-five years of age, after having been excused doing duty, became Vicar of Beddington, a living worth 1,300*l.* a-year. Why was the change made? The tale is thus told:—

The advowson of Beddington was bought, on the breaking up of the Carew property, for about 8,000*l.*, which was a very fair price to the purchaser for a living worth 1,300*l.* a-year with a young life on it. The late rector died prematurely, and the patron, being unable to sell *beneficio vacante*, set to work to manipulate his property, in which he certainly succeeded, for it is said that he sold for 17,000*l.* what he had purchased at 8,000*l.* But to do this legally he was forced to present some clerk; and very naturally he looked out for the oldest and most unpromising life in the "Clergy List." After something very like a competitive examination in seniority, and after the rejection of at least one octogenarian candidate for the fatness of Beddington, Dr. Marsh, *et. seq.* 85, who had been excused from doing duty on account of his age and infirmities, was selected by the patron.

The *Review* says they are assured that Dr. Marsh was "the very model of a clergyman," but it adds, notwithstanding, that "his clerical course illustrates one of the vices of the present state of the law on Church patronage":—

Undoubtedly it is an evil and a scandal that any parish should be afflicted with an incumbent whose sole qualifications, in the eyes of the patron, are that he is the very oldest and most decrepit clergyman whom the most active searching into the vast range of clerical incapacities can discover. We do not say that it was wrong in Dr. Marsh, under the circumstances, to accept Beddington. The most religious authorities have said that he was quite right. But "it is something more than a scandal to a parish that it should be compelled to accept for its spiritual pastor and master, one who, however excellent, has outlived every capacity, and whose highest qualification is that he is eighty-five, and is supposed to be tottering on the verge of the grave."

It is not insinuated that Dr. Marsh made any money by the transaction. He merely made himself an instrument of putting 9,000*l.* into the pockets of the patron who gave him this very handsome living. But is it not, altogether, a pretty illustration of the "sale of souls"?

Dr. Pusey will not let ill alone. He has recapitulated his charges against the Committee of Privy Council, and reasserted his demand for a Clerical Court of Appeal. In this Mr. Keble has joined him. Neither party, however, meets with any support; and we apprehend that their demand will be suffered quietly to drop. The *Daily News* is of opinion that "a conflict is at hand," but we are not so sanguine. The *Clerical Journal* has hit the nail on the head in saying, "We think it must be clearly seen that it is

the *temporalities* of the Church which, in some necessary degree, curtail the liberty Dr. Pusey seems to demand, and that they must be relinquished altogether before that liberty can be conceded to us."

We drew attention, a week or two ago, to the circular of the four Archbishops in favour of an increased support to missions to the colonies. If some intelligence which has just reached us from Sydney, through the columns of the *Sydney Morning Herald*, were communicated to Churchmen, we think they would pause before making a response. We learn from this journal of the secession from the Church of England in New South Wales of one of the ablest of her clergymen, who has been twenty years in the colony—the Rev. P. P. Agnew. This gentleman, addressing a large audience at Sydney for the purpose of explaining the reasons which have led him to renounce the authority of the Bishop, stated that his purpose was to establish there "a Free Church on the Voluntary principle, according to the rites and tenets of the Church of England."

The voluntary principle (added Mr. Agnew) has been a matter of deep and serious discussion both in the Legislature and amongst the people throughout the colony. The evident wish of the people had shown itself forth in a way that was not to be misunderstood, and in listening to this voice he felt his duty become conviction, and he consequently entered upon it with the belief of a sure and certain success. (Applause and dissent.) I expect opposition. I expect it from another quarter—a quarter that can command all the influence, and in a great measure the treasure of the country; but still I stand on my conviction and my duty, and I fear no consequences.

At the close of his speech, Mr. Agnew gave the following description of the Church of England in New South Wales:—

I will only detain you further while I answer some objections and a few discouraging remarks that have been made principally by the clergymen whom I have consulted in this matter. "What," say they, "are you going to disturb the peace of the Church?" But there is no peace in the Church of England in this colony. The majority of the clergy and the majority of the people live in a state of anarchy and discontent. ("Hear, hear," and "No, no.") Did you ever hear a clergyman inquiring kindly about the family or the circumstances of some poor brother at a distance? ("No, no," "Yes," and cheering.) Did you ever see clergymen meet together for social prayer except in a open and formal manner? ("No, no," "Yes.") Did you ever see two clergymen walking arm-in-arm together through the streets of Sydney? ("No, no," "Yes.") Never! The only two clergymen that in my opinion hang together are the Bishop and the Dean. (Cheers and laughter.) They do hang together certainly, and I sincerely hope that it is out of pure love and personal respect; but, at the same time, I might inquire, with the mother of Sisera—have they not divided the spoil? (Laughter and cheers.) The Church of England in this colony is going down a dark and boggy road—(applause and disapprobation)—holding out to the clergy the *ignis fatuus* lantern which they denominate a Synod, and which they will clutch with eager hands to find themselves at last in the slough of despond. The time will come when the clergy will have to trust to the people; and if a clergyman has so little credit with the people where there is a people to trust to, I fear that he has mistaken his profession, and had better turn his energies in some other direction.

This, it must be admitted, is not a very flattering description, nor does it indicate a very flattering prospect. The fact appears to be that bishops forget that the colonies are not England, and that neither clergymen nor men (the words are not synonymous) will submit in those countries to that ecclesiastical despotism which in England finds sanction and protection.

The Rev. Dr. Brock has written a letter in support of the position taken by Mr. Spurgeon, in which the language held by the preacher at the Newington Tabernacle is vindicated. Mr. Brock quotes the *Edinburgh Review*, Mr. Binney, and Canon Wodehouse, in corroboration of Mr. Spurgeon's language, and concludes as follows:—

No more waiting for relief upon a demurring Parliament; but an adoption without delay of the relief which is close at hand! There was a grand "Farewell to Egypt," a while ago, by the conscientious Evangelicals of the Church of Scotland; let there be now a grand "Farewell to Egypt" by the conscientious Evangelicals of the Church of England: just such a farewell indeed as was celebrated in my earlier times in one of our western cities. Some good men had been constrained by the force of their convictions to secede from the Establishment. They built themselves a house for the Lord, summoned their neighbours to a service of commemoration, sang psalms of glad congratulation, and then awaited the sermon from the minister, a man who had himself some years before been moved to relinquish one of the best positions at Oxford and in the Church. What should his text be but the exultant words of the Apostle Paul: "So then, brethren, we are not children of the bondwoman, but of the free!"

A remarkable addition to this controversy is a brief pamphlet published by Mr. Leonard Strong, of Torquay, who some years since resigned his living in the Church of England. Mr. Strong thus gives his history:—

I was installed (he says) and I returned to my Christian wife saying, "I am rector of this parish; I have now a field for labour in the Gospel: but I am a *liar*." I could never shake this off my conscience. We gave ourselves to the work. I never taught the *Catechism*,

or allowed it in the parish. I did not baptize the children of unconverted persons. I often left out parts of the Baptismal Service. I never read the whole of the Burial Service over the unconverted dead. Indeed, I never used the Prayer-book when I could help it. But in all this I was dishonest; I had promised to use it and obey the Rubric. This made me unhappy, yet God did marvellously bless me in the conversion of sinners, both black and white.

However, the struggle could not continue. Mr. Strong relinquished his post, and is now a Free Church minister.

Last Sunday Mr. Spurgeon again took up this subject, stating that it was his intention not to let it drop. He reiterated in strong language what he had formerly said. The sermon will be published tomorrow.

We feel obliged, although with some reluctance, to call attention to some proceedings at the meeting of the Social Science Congress at York. It has, we believe, been generally understood, that the platform of this Association should not be used for sectarian purposes. This year, however, the understanding has more than once been violated. The Rev. Dr. Hume has taken advantage of it to read a paper on the Irish Church, obviously intended to meet objections to that most objectionable institution. On Monday, Canon Trevor further departed from this understanding, by entering into an elaborate attack on "conscience clauses" in State-endowed schools, and advocating a system of education of which, in every parish, the clergyman should be the sole administrator. If this kind of thing is to be continued, Dissenters will be compelled, in self-defence, to adopt the same course. The "sections" of the Association will then become the arenas of ecclesiastical contention. We have no fear of the result so long as free speech is allowed on both sides; but if one sect is to be permitted to assert its privileges and defend its abuses before such a body, other sects must have the same permission. We hope some member of the Association will lay the matter before the Council, and learn whether it is really intended that the body should be an offshoot of the Established Church.

RHYMES FOR THE TIMES.

A HYMN FOR MOTHER CHURCH'S LITTLE ONES.

Sung by Dr. Pusey.

Clergy were made to pray and preach,
And not the law to expound;
To reverence what their lawyers teach,
And by the law be bound.

Hard words and passages require
That lawyers should decide,
While clergy meekly must retire,
And by their words abide.

For some who have refused to see
Their duty thus laid down,
Resolving still to disagree,
Have quickly lost their gown.

The law has stopp'd their wanton talk
Two longing, lingering years,
And made them in seclusion walk,
With sighs, and groans, and tears.

Oh law! how terrible art thou
To clergy old and young;
Oh, may they still more patient grow,
And tame and rule their tongue.

W. K.

THE COMING GENERAL ELECTION.

(From the *Freeman*.)

We may excuse a candidate who cannot see his way yet to abolish the religious inequality of an Establishment, but it is quite another thing when he is asked to abolish, so far as lies in his power, an odious supremacy tax, not needed by his Church, considered to be hurtful to it by its best friends, one which has been condemned by more votes of the House of Commons than most repealed taxes, and one which is naturally especially vexatious to Dissenters.

We surely need not answer here the old objection of dividing and destroying the Liberal party. No party is worthy of the name Liberal who is not liberal enough to abolish Church-rates. It is candidates like Mr. Coleridge who divide it, and the true way to prevent division is to make it impossible that such men should succeed. We argue for uniting the Liberal party by demanding that every member of it should be of one creed on the distinctive Liberal question of the Wednesday debates. Let it be announced from every Liberal constituency—"No compromise man, no vote-shirking man, need apply," and we shall have disciplined the Liberal army for one of its great battles.

But what, now, is our power on this question? We believe it is greater than many of our friends suspect. Where the Liberal majority is large, as in the great towns and London, the candidates are generally right enough. Where, again, the majority is not large, we may turn the scale. We should thing it wrong, for any mere crotchet, to use the power in such cases belonging to us; but we cannot think that a crotchet which all Nonconformists feel

concerned about so deeply, which the Commons of England have so often decided in our favour, and for which a majority of its present members have, at one time or another, voted. Our power ought, therefore, in all such cases, to be pressed to the uttermost; and we are persuaded, if only a beginning be made in good time, it will rarely create any unpleasantness. The mistake is in permitting mere party Liberals to get into electoral action before we have done so, and thus to compromise themselves with a candidate. The Liberal electors are few who would not prefer Church-rates out of the way, even if they did not care much about abolition. We cannot, therefore, well be too early in making known to election managers and candidates, wherever our votes would turn the scale, that we have entered into an irrevocable agreement to vote for no candidate who cannot promise us his active support on every Church-rate division. We need in such cases no public meetings, no stir through the press, no hustings badgering; all should be done long before the day of nomination; what is needed is for a few leading conscientious electors to meet, confer, canvass those like-minded, secure the agreement of the requisite number, and then inform the member, and his working friends in the borough, of their unalterable determination. We speak of what we have known done—of what we have helped to do—and what, to our certain knowledge, contributed very considerably to change a purposed ecclesiastical policy of the most fatal character in one of our Liberal cabinets. Quiet and timely decision is all that is needed to save a Liberal constituency and candidate from a false position. All is easy when a Liberal candidate knows in time the amount of Liberalism which will secure him a cordial support.

HIGH-CHURCHMEN AND THE PROPOSED COURT OF APPEAL.

The controversy between Dr. Pusey and the *Times* continues. On Thursday the Doctor replied to the journalist, reasserting his adhesion to the points of his pamphlet. He refuses to retract any of the "strong language" which he had deliberately and advisedly employed in regard to the late decision. He accepts the opinion of the two eminent lawyers whom he consulted as to the legal limits of the judgment, and explains that, in the condensed summary which he asked the *Times* to insert, he did not speak of the final sentence, but of the grounds of the acquittal which appeared in the body of the judgment. This letter elicited another leader assailing his positions, and convicting Dr. Pusey either of gross ignorance or misstatement. The following is a specimen of the article:—

In both his letters, he has urged that, if it could, Arians or Socinians could not be excluded, for their heresy consists in denying that the Son was God from everlasting; that there never was a time when He was not. Is this, then, the "known and familiar meaning" of the word which Dr. Pusey denounces the Privy Council in passionate invective for garbling? Does he really mean that there never was a time when everlasting punishment was not; that it is eternal in the same sense that Almighty God is eternal, eternal in the past as well as eternal in the future, never-beginning as well as never-ending? Or, has he never taken the pains to weigh the mysterious word which he uses and interprets with an oracular self-confidence, and for hesitating to adopt which, in his own sense, as an essential article of faith, he anticipated the sentence of the Divine tribunal? Jeremy Taylor has pointed out, generations ago, that the "everlasting covenant" made with the Jews extended but to a definite period, and that their "everlasting inheritance" of Canaan had expired; Barrow had "readily granted" that "everlasting" does not always in Scripture, signify an endless duration"; yet Dr. Pusey, assuming prerogatives more than human, pronounces, *ex cathedra*, that its signification is uniform and invariable, and threatens those who doubt it with the doom of impiety.

The *Times* recalls Dr. Pusey's attention to past ecclesiastical controversies as suggesting forbearance—

It is little more than twenty-three years since the whole religious world was shocked by a new theory of subscription which seemed to plain men of all opinions downright Jesuitry. It was propounded, as is now well known, by Dr. Newman; it was defended by Dr. Pusey in a pamphlet which now lies before us. That pamphlet, far more argumentative and less temperate than the one on which we have commented, does credit to Dr. Pusey's generosity, but it vindicates for his friends a far greater liberty than he now refuses to his enemies. It was the misfortune of the former that they sympathised with views and practices which it was a chief object of the Articles to suppress; it is, perhaps, an advantage for the latter that they speculate on questions which were scarcely entertained by the Reformers. Some topics, however, are common to both movements, and among them are the sufficiency of Scripture and the nature of the future state. On both of these we find Dr. Pusey straining the Articles in the "Catholic" direction; and on the latter he claims toleration for a Catholic, as distinct from the Roman theory of Purgatory, in a passage which Mr. Wilson might have found it worth while to quote. Of this interpretation, condemned by the most unanimous voice of the Church of England, which Dr. Newman had fixed upon the Articles, Dr. Pusey says that he conscientiously believes it to be "not only an admissible, but the most legitimate, interpretation, of them." Whether he believes so now we know not, but, if he does, what are we to think of all these anathemas against those who, acting judicially, will not arbitrarily close the loopholes which the Church has left open?

The Rev. John Keble also entered the lists in a letter more particularly addressed to the question of the Court of Appeal:—

"We simply propose," he says, "that such as believe that there is a serious grievance in the working of the Court (Judicial Committee) in question should unite in petitioning the proper authorities, and in urging them, by other ways known to the Constitution, to institute a

fair and ample inquiry whether any such grievance exists, and, if so, in what way it may best be removed. The *bond fide* granting of this request—the mere knowledge that the question was entertained—would, at any rate for the present, allay our distress and alarm." He goes on to argue, "that the action of this Committee, tending as it does to do away with all dogma, tends, of course, to the annihilation of our Church. It is only a question of time. A little more of this judge-made law, and the body of teachers and people still to be denominated the Church of England will no longer be a Church at all." The practical point at which he and his friends are now aiming is, he says, "the really not extravagant idea of forming a league or union which shall pledge its members to this one definite object—to obtain, of course by constitutional means, an impartial inquiry into the present state of our laws touching appeals in doctrinal causes, with a view to the redress of any grievance which may be involved in the same."

The Rev. F. D. Maurice, in a letter to the *Spectator*, protests against the erection of such purely ecclesiastical tribunals for the punishment of heresies as Dr. Pusey seems, by his recent pamphlet, to desire. He appeals to all the different parties in the English Church and among the Dissenters, and to the people of England, as to the effect of ecclesiastical jurisdiction in bygone times. He says:—

Had it been triumphant in the days of Laud, the Puritan message to the middle classes of England would have been silenced, the law and liberty of England would have been subjected to the Stuart despotism. Had ecclesiastical jurisdiction prevailed when the Westminster Assembly was in the ascendant, the witness which Episcopacy has borne to the world would have been crushed, as well as that which Quakerism has borne to the world. With them would have perished the liberty of unlicensed printing. Had ecclesiastical jurisdiction prevailed in the last century it might have tried to crush some of the free-thinking which prevailed so generally among the upper classes; it would assuredly have crushed the Methodist Gospel to the lower classes. The habit of indifference in the Church of that day, which some have called its semi-Unitarianism, would have been stereotyped; all the influences which have counteracted it would have been stifled.

Blessings of this kind are what experience teaches us, what Scripture teaches us, to anticipate from priestly tribunals. Dr. Pusey covets the liberty of the Dissenters. That the ancestors of the present Dissenters helped to procure us some liberty by their protests against Star Chambers and High Commission Courts I gratefully acknowledge. If the liberty of their descendants is the liberty to persecute and excommunicate each other in miniature Star Chambers and High Commission Courts, I do not grudge it them. I think, as the best of them have thought, that what we are interested in, is a Gospel of deliverance to captives, of opening of sight to those that are blind. I do not perceive that those who have counted this a poor and unsatisfactory trust, and have grasped at the functions of judgment and legislation which God has committed to another class of men, have used those functions wisely, or have faithfully performed their own. I find no perversions of the moral law so gross, no denials of the God of righteousness so shameful, as those which have proceeded from men who have not been quite sure whether they were to obey that highest standard which is set before them in the sermon on the mount, or those lower but still noble standards which are embodied in human jurisprudence and in men's conscience of equity and inequity, and who therefore have ended in setting each of these standards equally at nought, have been too much of Christians to be just men or English gentlemen, have been too much occupied with the transactions in which the qualities of ordinary justice and courtesy are demanded, not to have an excuse for forgetting that they have any call to be like their Father in heaven. The whole story of ecclesiastical tribunals seems to me a mere repetition in various forms of this contradiction. I see also another as startling. The plea for these tribunals rests on the inadequacy of secular wisdom and secular power. None have done so much to exalt that which they affect to disparage. As the Sanhedrim, after pronouncing its own sentence, arose and went to Pilate, so in all times the secular arm has been invoked to support the feebleness of the spiritual. Civil tribunals honestly confess that they cannot with their punishments reach the secrecy and subtlety of spiritual offences. Ecclesiastical tribunals practically confess that the power of the Spirit is unreal, that the power of the flesh is that in which they believe.

BROTHER IGNATIUS.

On Monday evening, Sept. 19th, Brother Ignatius delivered a lecture at Newcastle on the revival of monasteries. From a sympathising report in the *Newcastle Chronicle* it appears that the Rev. R. Thompson, of the Caledonian Church, protested against the lecture being commenced with prayer; but that Mr. Lyne was loudly cheered when he insisted on invoking the Divine blessing. There was a good deal of interruption. The rev. gentleman said he was to preach in the theatre on Sunday, as he was shut out of the churches; but for what reason he was shut out he did not know. He believed in the Prayer-book from beginning to end, and he wished it to be kept intact. He signed his name to the Prayer-book, and as a conscientious person he wished it to remain as it was. He was a Church of England clergyman, and with God's help no persecution would drive him from the Church. He had selected the Order of St. Benedict because he thought it was more in accordance with the principles of the English Church. It was conducted on the most strict principles, and if any of the brethren offended, he was immediately dismissed from the order. He (Brother Ignatius) was determined that no scandal should circulate about the doings at the monastery. "The lecturer," concludes the *Chronicle* reporter, "was frequently applauded for the clear, lucid, and eloquent manner in which he propounded his peculiar views. His strong determined look and commanding voice seemed to enlist the audience in his favour whenever he began to speak, and all interrupters were unceremoniously treated with

cries of 'Kick him out,' and 'Shut up.' In many parts of the lecture, Brother Ignatius waxed grandly eloquent, and quite enraptured the audience. He had no desk in front of him, but walked about on the platform, and he seemed quite a proficient at attitudinising."

The *Norfolk News* contains a letter from Brother Ignatius, in which the extraordinary letter of one of his monks is thus referred to:—

I have seen the absurd and ridiculous letter which Brother Augustine wrote. I can only account for it by really believing it was penned during a temporary fit of insanity. Nevertheless, our rules compel his expulsion, for his having infringed the orders of the House, first, by writing a letter secretly, secondly, by attempting to procure a photograph or anything else, without leave. I do not, cannot, and will not believe that this absurdly foolish letter was written with the motive of alluring the boy from his home, nor was it "to fascinate and beguile dear children, and to supplant their parents in their affections." There has never been any letter written to any child before from the monastery, either to boy or girl, as Mrs. Hass has been led to insinuate, except by myself, and that with the full knowledge of parents. I am thankful to say that I do not write anything that I am ashamed of, and if any young persons in Norwich to whom I have written would like to gratify a curious public with my letters, they are perfectly at liberty to send them to the *Norfolk News*. I only hope they may prove beneficial to their readers. Truth I always wish to come out, and at once. As the letter in question was really written, I am not sorry the *Norfolk News* has published it; it is a scandal. It happened without my knowledge; I knew nothing of it till I saw it in the *Norfolk News* this morning. I am very much grieved to think that Satan has so far succeeded in bringing trouble upon our great and most holy work; but in the end I am convinced that we shall find it was for our good, the strengthening of our faith, and the furtherance of our sacred cause. For myself, my treatment of the young people who throng the monastery, boys and girls, will be unaltered. If they require it, I shall punish them as I always do; if they deserve it, I shall reward them with kindness and encouragement; sometimes even giving them "fruit," "hymn-books," and "other presents." I am so much pressed for time that I must conclude, hoping to write at length in a day or two. Had the *Norfolk News* been a Christian newspaper, it would have omitted my name on this occasion, which it has already tried, but in vain, to scandalise. As, firstly, I am 200 miles away; and, secondly, I had nothing to do with this business, I know that neither I, nor my work for God, will be injured by this late scandal, though Satan and the *Norfolk News* will doubtless try their utmost."

A "FREE CHURCH OF SWEDEN."—There is now building here a church which is to be called the "Free Church of Sweden," to which I have been told the Royal family and many other people of influence have subscribed. The difference between it and the Established Lutheran Church will, I believe, not be great. I have been told that it will chiefly consist in the congregation having the choice of their own pastor.—*Stockholm Letter*.

PLAGIARIZING SERMONS.—A meeting of the Glasgow Presbytery was held on Wednesday last; Mr. Norman Macleod, moderator. A lengthened discussion took place on several of the pleas in answer to the libel filed against Mr. Porteous, presentee of Bellahouston, who, it will be remembered, had been proceeded against on a charge of preaching sermons that were not of his own composition. The effect of the Presbytery's finding was to hold the libel irrelevant. Mr. Galbraith, on behalf of the libellers, appealed to the Synod.

REFUSAL OF BURIAL-RITES.—In the parish of Luckington, Wilts, the other day, a respectable farm-labourer lost by death his youngest child, aged thirteen months, and having already two children buried in the parish churchyard, applied to have this one interred with them. However, to the surprise of the bereaved parents, they were informed by a messenger from the clergyman that the child not having been baptised in the church, it would not be allowed as usual the rites of Christian burial, but the sexton might bury it, if they liked, without. After consulting the pastor of the Independent church, Sherston (of which the father is a member, and by whom the child had been baptised), it was decided to bury it in the chapel cemetery, where the usual burial-service was read, to the comfort of the bereaved parents. It seems that, just before the funeral, the clergyman, the Rev. G. Groggan, sent to say he would bury the child the same as any other, for he had found out the parents were not Baptists.

MINISTERIAL MENDICANTS.—One of the ministers of the Presbyterian Church in Ireland once had the candour to confess that the *Regium Donum* has made that Church "the most beggarly denomination in Christendom." We have a striking illustration of this in an appeal which is now made to English Unitarians by the minister of the obscure congregation of Ravara in the north of Ireland, to erect a manse for the benefit of himself and family! When we inform our readers that this minister, by the help of *Regium Donum*, is in the receipt of an income far above the average of English ministers, whilst the expense of living is at least one-third less than in England, and that the laity of Ulster contribute less in support of their Church than the laity of the poorest sect in Christendom, we have said enough to show that the case of the minister of Ravara is one of the worst which has yet come before the Unitarian public.—*Inquirer*.

THE EVANGELICAL CONGRESS, which was to be held in Ipswich next month, has been postponed till the spring. Its promoters, the Rev. J. C. Ryle and others, say:—"So much dissatisfaction appears to exist in some quarters at the days fixed for our meeting being identical with those of the Bristol Congress,

that in order to avoid misunderstanding we have resolved to make a temporary sacrifice of our meeting. Nothing has been further from our minds in all our proceedings than to act in a spirit of rivalry and antagonism to the Church Congress, and we trust that the change of time which we announce will satisfy everyone that we 'follow after peace,' and 'desire to abstain from all appearance of evil.' We can only assure your readers that the days named for our Ipswich meeting were selected in ignorance of the precise days chosen for the Bristol Congress, and that the apparent collision was entirely unintentional."

THE CONGREGATIONAL UNION OF ENGLAND AND WALES.—The autumnal assembly will, as we have already stated, be held in the early part of the ensuing month at Hull. On Monday, October 17, there will be a public devotional meeting in Albion-street Chapel, in that town, when the inaugural address of the year will be delivered by the chairman, the Rev. Henry Allon, of Union Chapel, Islington. The meetings for conference will take place in Fish-street Chapel, on the mornings of Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday. They will be composed of "pastors, ministers, and delegates." On the evening of Tuesday, in the same edifice, a public meeting will be held, for the "illustration and enforcement of Congregational principles," at which Mr. James Sidebotham, of Manchester, will preside. On the evening of Wednesday congregational missions will occupy the attention of a gathering in Hope-street Chapel, when Mr. Samuel Morley, of London, will preside. The annual sermon to the members of the union will be preached in Albion-street Chapel, by the Rev. William Lindsay Alexander, D.D., of Edinburgh, on the evening of Thursday. The whole proceedings will terminate on the Friday by a public breakfast to the members and friends of the Board of Education. A very large number of Nonconformists are expected to be in attendance from all parts of the country.

FOUNDATION OF A ST. AUGUSTINE MONASTERY IN LONDON.—The progress which Roman Catholicism is making in London was indicated last week by a remarkable fact. From the time of Henry VIII. until the present, the Augustinian Fathers have never returned to this city, from which they were driven. Some Augustinian friars, resident in Ireland, were desirous of obtaining the honour of refounding their Order here, and for that purpose they consulted with Cardinal Wiseman, who was well pleased with the proposed mission, and promised to give the pioneers all the assistance in his power. Encouraged by this and other signs, some friars from Dublin have, within the last month, come over, and laid the foundation-stone of a new chapel on Tuesday with due religious observance. The Right Rev. Monsignor Manning, Provost of the Diocese of Westminster, preached a sermon on the occasion. In the course of the discourse he said that much had lately been said about the conversion of England, and of that time when the hands now lifted up in religious warfare would be joined before the altar. That was a blessed vision, he said, but he feared it was afar off, and he described it as the mission of the Catholic Church to labour and to wait. The conversion, he said, would not be done by controversy, but might take place through the grace of God, and light would then be restored to England.

DR. OSBORN ON THE USE OF THE LITURGY.—We observe that Dr. Osborn, at Southport, has been upholding the use of the Liturgy of the Church of England in Wesleyan Methodist chapels. Of course, he has a right to his opinion; and, indeed, he may claim to be quite "confidential" in it, since an unrepealed minute recommends the use of that service in all the chapels of the Connexion on Lord's Day mornings. But, not content with this, the intrepid Doctor ventured upon dangerous, or, at least, doubtful ground. Can he be accurately reported when represented to have said, that "whatever good was in Methodism, was due to its daily [weekly?] use"? How many chapels are there settled on the Conference plan? In how many of these is it made obligatory by deed, or by Conference law, apart from legal covenants, to read the Liturgy on Sunday mornings? In how many of them, apart from all special directions whatsoever, is it the actual practice to read it then or at any time, except the offices of baptism, marriage, and burial? In how many of them has the attempt been made to introduce it, and abandoned in despair? Further, what is the attendance during the reading of prayers in those chapels where they have been introduced? What is it in the London chapels where they are read? What is it, or has it been, even in City-road, where, under Mr. Wesley, they were read by an ordained clergyman? Do we not all know (and it is strange that Dr. Osborn should not) that, at the beginning of prayers, the attendance is extremely small, and, even towards their close, not much larger; that the people drop in by ones and twos during the whole of the preliminary service; and that the real congregation never assembles till the well-known time has arrived when the preacher of the day will enter the pulpit, and open the properly Methodist service?—*Wesleyan Times.*

THE REV. C. H. SPURGEON AND THE ESTABLISHED CHURCH.—On Sunday morning, the Rev. C. H. Spurgeon preached another sermon upon the errors of the Established Church. He took for his text the words, "Thus saith the Lord." After a lengthened exordium, in which the preacher sought to show the value of the words of his text, he said he now proposed to demand from the teachers of the National Church, answers to certain questions which he would clearly put before them. He had been charged with audacity and ignorance, and he could not therefore be blamed for putting a few strong

questions. The reverend gentleman then took up the Book of Common Prayer, and read extracts from the baptismal, confirmation, and burial services, the visitation of the sick, the ordering of priests, and the consecration of bishops, all of which he declared to be opposed to the Word of God, and he called upon the ministers and members of the Established Church to show him a "Thus saith the Lord" for their proceedings. He alluded with peculiar warmth and vehemence to the "absolution" in the visitation of the sick, and to the imparting of the Holy Ghost in the consecration of bishops by the laying on of hands. Mr. Spurgeon also produced the canons of the Church, from which he read one or two sentences. He declared them to be altogether unfit to read. With great energy he called upon Protestant England to be up and doing, and not to rest till these errors were expunged. He had commenced the warfare in the name of the Lord, and he would continue it until his tongue was dumb. He was told not to meddle with other people's Churches; but the Established Church claimed him as one in the parish in which he resided. They would make him pay Church-rates if they could, and did take tithe for his garden. Therefore he did help to support a system which was erroneous. The Tabernacle was crowded.—*Morning Advertiser.*

It is a most handsome evidence of the zealous determination of the congregation; and Mr. Allon expressed his amazement at the liberality which he had witnessed. He remarked that the sting of a debt was in its tail, and as they had made so noble and so successful an effort to free themselves from debt, he enjoined upon them to persevere at once and clear it all off. And we fully expect that this will be done.

At the dinner referred to, the Rev. Charles Wilson, the pastor of the chapel, thus compared times past and present:

They must all be sufficiently conscious that great changes had occurred since Norley Chapel was erected. They had not now to apply to the Right Reverend Father in God the Bishop of Exeter—(a laugh)—in order to obtain a register for this new place of worship, as those who built the old chapel had to—("Hear, hear," and a laugh)—nor had they to find out obscure places to build chapels which should excite the least possible attraction. ("Hear, hear," and applause.) They could now adopt the very best sites they could procure, and build chapels as handsomely as they could afford. He confessed that during the time this new chapel had been in course of erection—and it seemed a long time now—("Hear, hear," and laughter)—he had been amused as well as interested to hear the remarks which had been casually made by persons respecting it. A great many people looked upon Dissent as the representative of ignorance and everything else that was objectionable. ("Oh," and laughter.) He felt that one very great result which would be accomplished by the erection of this new building would be this—it would soften down a great deal of prejudice, it would remove a great deal of misapprehension, and it would provoke that inquiry with respect to Nonconformity—what it was, what it meant, and what it sought to do—which they all, as Dissenters, most earnestly desired. There was nothing, he believed, which would do so much good as to get people to inquire what Nonconformity was of itself. (Hear, hear.) If they could only get the public to do this, then he was quite sure there would be a great and rapid advancement before them for the future, and, thank God, that was just what they wanted. Their Nonconformity did not rest upon matters of taste, which might change with every generation, but it rested upon principles which they believed to be based on the New Testament—(hear)—and if they could only get persons to inquire what those principles were, they would feel that there must be something of truth in it which would lead men to make sacrifices for its advancement. (Hear, hear.)

In the evening the Rev. R. W. Dale, M.A., of Birmingham, preached a sermon in the chapel to a very crowded congregation. Every available inch of room, either for sitting or standing, was occupied. A very large number were unable to obtain admittance. Notwithstanding the immense assemblage, the ventilation of the chapel was so good that scarcely the slightest inconvenience was felt on that score. The rev. gentleman took his text from the 4th chapter of the Gospel according to St. John, and from the 20th to the 24th verses. The preacher concluded by saying that a collection would be made to clear off the remainder of the debt which was still attached to the building. He was much gratified at the unexampled liberality with which the sum for the building had been raised during the last three years, and especially that afternoon by the members of the church and the congregation. Something had been left for them still to do. There were, no doubt, several present now who had not the opportunity of contributing at the morning collection, and they would now be enabled to do so. About 500*l.* debt still remained on the building to be cleared off. At the dinner that afternoon they had received promises amounting to over 2,500*l.*, and he asked them most earnestly to put forth their hand to clear off the debt. The collection was then made, when a good sum was realised.

On Sunday the regular services commenced at the new Congregational chapel, Tavistock-road, Plymouth. There were very large attendances both morning and evening, and the Rev. C. Wilson, M.A., the pastor of the congregation, preached on both occasions. At the close of the service the rev. gentleman gave a short statement of the manner in which the debt due on the chapel on Thursday morning had been met. That debt, which had on Thursday morning been 3,000*l.*, was by Thursday evening reduced to 327*l.* A Christian lady, whom he did not name, had since given 200*l.*, so that there remained due upon the chapel debt only 127*l.* 7*s.* 3*d.*, which sum he hoped would be cleared off by the collections of that day. The collection in the morning amounted to 39*l.* 10*s.*, and in the evening to 29*l.* 1*s.* 6*d.*, making a total of 69*l.* 1*s.* 6*d.* Promises were also made during the day of different sums, which so nearly make up the amount that the chapel may be virtually regarded as paid for.

REOPENING OF SURREY CHAPEL.—On Sunday last, after seven weeks' closing, for cleansing and repairs, the above sanctuary was reopened, the pastor preaching both morning and evening, from Psalm cxxi. 1. and Acts xvi. 30. The congregations were very large, many having to go away, unable to obtain admittance. Liberal collections towards the expenses were made after each service. On Monday evening another numerously attended meeting assembled, to hear an exposition of temperance principles, and were effectively addressed by the Rev. Newman Hall, LL.B., the Rev. R. Robinson, and Mr. G. M. Murphy. The Monday-evening popular lectures will shortly recommence.

TRURO.—The Rev. W. Page, B.A., late of Regent's-park College, having supplied the pulpit of the Baptist chapel for six weeks with great acceptability to the church and congregation, has received a most cordial and unanimous invitation to the pastor-

Mr. Page has accepted the invitation, and intends commencing his labours the first Lord's day in October.

DOUGLAS, ISLE OF MAN.—On Friday evening a social tea-meeting of the members and friends of the Douglas Congregational church, presided over by the Rev. W. Smith, and which is at present worshipping in St. George's Hall, was held in St. James's Hall. The object of the meeting was to open a subscription list for the erection of a place of worship. Mr. Smith, when addressing the meeting, adverted to many interesting facts connected with his work in Douglas; and, after showing that his congregation, which at his first service (held three years and a-half ago) only numbered fifteen, had increased to five hundred, and that, although the church was under a rent of 30*l.* a-year, the financial affairs were in a most prosperous condition, spoke of the necessity there existed for a new church in this town. A subscription list was accordingly opened, and a large sum has already been subscribed towards the undertaking. Our readers are aware that the congregation of the Independent chapel in Athol-street contemplate erecting a more commodious edifice in the outskirts of the town. Should they carry out that intention, the congregation presided over by the Rev. Mr. Smith will, most likely, purchase the Athol-street Chapel; but should they fail in that, will, we are informed, erect one for their own use.—*Isle of Man Times.*

BUCKINGHAM CHAPEL, CLIFTON.—On Thursday, the 15th instant, a congregational tea-meeting was held at the above chapel. About 300 persons partook of tea in the vestry, and subsequently adjourned to the chapel, where the chair was taken by the Rev. John Penny, pastor of the church. After prayer had been offered by Mr. Home, of the Baptist College, suitable addresses were delivered by the Revs. Messrs. H. L. Roper, N. Haycroft, Jas. Davis, D. Wassell (of Bath), and G. W. Humphreys (of Wellington); also by S. Leonard, Esq., and Thos. Pethick, Esq. During the past year (1863), the sum of 920*l.* was expended on the chapel and vestries, of which 670*l.* was subscribed at the time. The greater part of the remaining 950*l.* had been promised previous to this meeting, and before its close it was announced that the balance of 30*l.* was entirely liquidated. The pastor was congratulated by the speakers upon the success which (under the Divine blessing) had attended his ministry, the church having doubled its numbers during the last three years, and the congregation having so much increased that it had lately been found necessary to erect additional pews in the gallery, at a further cost of about 150*l.* A selection of sacred music was sung at intervals by an efficient choir, and much contributed to the enjoyment of the evening.

NEWPORT, MON.—Special services were held at the Tabernacle Chapel, Newport, Monmouthshire, on September 11 and 12th, previous to closing the chapel for alterations and improvements. On Sunday, September 11th, Rev. R. W. Dale, M.A., of Birmingham, preached morning and evening, and on Monday, September 12th, a farewell tea-meeting was held in the chapel, at which nearly 300 persons were present. After tea a public meeting was held, and speeches were delivered on prepared subjects by Mr. W. M. Jack, the Revs. J. H. Lochore, J. W. Lance, and Evan Thomas. A statement respecting the past history of the church and the proposed improvements, was made by Mr. W. Graham, jun., from which it appears that the total amount proposed to be expended is 825*l.* This will include a total renovation of the interior of the chapel and a new front. The meeting was presided over by the Rev. P. W. Darnton, B.A., pastor of the church, and was enlivened by appropriate music sung by the choir.

MARLDON, DEVON.—The new Independent chapel was opened on Monday, the 19th. A service was held in the afternoon, when the Rev. W. Major Paull, of Totnes, offered the dedicatory prayer, and the Rev. F. Fox Thomas, of Torquay, preached a sermon from the 2nd chapter of St. Luke, 25th to the 32nd verse. After the service a most sumptuous tea was prepared in the house of Mr. Pethybridge, and at six o'clock a meeting was held in the chapel, presided over by Mr. H. Coomber, of Torquay. Addresses were delivered by the Revs. H. Cross, of Brixham; H. Jones, of Paignton; W. Stapleton (the newly-appointed Wesleyan minister at Torquay); W. M. Paull; F. F. Thomas; and Mr. John Harvey. The chapel was built by the congregation of Independents at Marldon, with the assistance of the church assembling at Abbey-road, Torquay, at a cost, including the purchase of the ground, which is freehold, of 300*l.* The chairman stated that 200*l.* had already been collected, leaving a debt of 100*l.*; which, judging from the spirit of the meeting, will soon be cleared. The chapel is intended to hold 220 persons. At both services it was densely crowded, a large number being obliged to stand. Collections were made at the close of each service, which amounted to upwards of ten pounds. The services at this chapel will be conducted on Sabbath evenings by friends from Abbey-road Chapel, Torquay, and the Independent chapel, Totnes.

SHEFFIELD.—On Tuesday week, the Rev. J. Newsholme was set apart to the work of the ministry in connection with the Congregational church worshipping in the Tabernacle. Mr. Newsholme is an alumnus of Airedale College, and having won the suffrages of the church and congregation, received a unanimous invitation to the pastorate, which he accepted, commencing his stated labours some weeks ago. At the recognition service the Rev. C. Larom read the Scriptures and prayed, when the introductory discourse was delivered by the Rev. M. Howard,

of Heckmondwike (the former pastor of the pastor elect). The Rev. Dr. Loxton next proposed the questions, and requested of the pastor elect a statement, first, as to his reason for believing that he himself was a Christian? second, Why he sought the Christian ministry, and that amongst the Independent churches? third, What were the great verities of his creed, and what his purposes as to the discharge of his ministry? Mr. Newsholme having replied, the senior deacon gave a brief account of the steps which had been taken by the church to fill up the vacated pastorate, leading to the selection of Mr. Newsholme. The invitation was signed by every member of the church, and approved by the congregation generally, so that it was entirely unanimous. The ordination prayer was offered by the Rev. Dr. Falding, principal of Masbro' College, and the pastor elect received the right hand of fellowship from the assembled ministers. The concluding portion of the service was the charge to the minister, which was assigned to the Rev. Professor Fraser, the principal of Airedale College. This was found on Colossians i. 7—"A faithful minister"—the two great subjects of discourse naturally occupying the preacher were the ministry and its faithful discharge. Another hymn and prayer concluded the meeting. A cold collation was provided for the ministers and friends, and in the evening the services were wound up by the sermon to the people by the Rev. R. Bowman, of Heckmondwike.—*Abridged from the Sheffield Independent.*

ST. IVES.—The handsome chapel which has just been erected at St. Ives, at a cost of 6,000*l.*, was opened on Wednesday last week, under very happy auspices. The dedication services were very numerously attended. In the morning the Rev. Charles Stanford, co-pastor with Dr. Steane, at Camberwell, preached from the words, "The sceptre shall not depart from Judah, nor a lawgiver from between his feet, until Shiloh come"; the Rev. J. H. Wilson offered prayer; and the other parts of the service were taken by the Revs. Messrs. Simmons, of Bluntisham; Briggs, of Chatteris; Smith, of Wisbech; J. H. Millard, of Huntingdon; Williams, of Haddenham; G. B. Thomas, of St. Neots; and the Rev. T. Lloyd, the pastor. In the afternoon the friends dined together, Mr. Thomas Coote taking the chair, in the place of Mr. Crossley, who was unavoidably absent, but sent a cheque for 50*l.* A bazaar, held under a tent in Cromwell-place, was patronised by many ladies and gentlemen. It is estimated that nearly a thousand people crowded into the building at the evening service, when the Rev. Thomas Jones, of Bedford Chapel, preached an eloquent sermon from Acts xvi. 31. The devotions were conducted by the Revs. W. H. Wylie, of Ramsey; Brown, of Bedford; and Hart, of Guildford. At the close of these services the whole of the necessary funds had been collected, with the exception of 350*l.* Slips of paper were then sent round the pews, and promises for that amount were returned; so that the debt upon the new edifice was announced to have been completely met. This fact was the cause of many congratulations at the breakfast meeting next morning in the Institution Hall. On that occasion, the pastor mentioned that a large portion of the sittings were taken, and not a few of them by the poor, for whom free seats had been provided. The Rev. R. Vaughan, D.D., preached, on Sunday, two sermons to overflowing congregations. The building was greatly admired by the visitors, both for its external beauty and internal elegance and good arrangement.

SPRING-HILL COLLEGE, BIRMINGHAM.—Seldom in the history of the college has there been so happy and enthusiastic a meeting as its last anniversary, held September 15th. It was numerously attended by ministers and gentlemen from Birmingham, Wolverhampton, Cheltenham, Walsall, &c. The morning meeting was devoted to business, under the presidency of Alderman Manton. Its resolutions were proposed and supported by G. Taylor, Esq., H. Perkins, Esq., E. Phipson, Esq., J. A. Cooper, Esq., and the Revs. Dr. Brown (Cheltenham), T. G. Horton (Wolverhampton), and R. W. Dale. The report was read by the Rev. G. B. Johnson. It stated that the internal condition of the college was all that could be desired; that an unusually large number of students had left during the year, some of whom were already occupying spheres of great importance. Having with the utmost affection and respect recorded the decease of the good, devoted, and learned Dr. Alliott, and gratefully acknowledged the extra services which had been rendered during the year by Professor Barker and his colleague, Mr. Goward, the report adverted to the appointment of the Rev. G. B. Bubier as successor to Dr. Alliott. A sub-committee had had the duties of inquiry devolved on them; after a while their attention was directed to Mr. Bubier, and with the most cordial and complete unanimity they recommended his appointment. This recommendation the committee adopted with a unanimity as perfect, and it was the great joy of the day to introduce Mr. Bubier to the constituents of the college as the Professor of Dogmatic and General Theology, of Philosophy and Logic. Henry Wright, Esq., late of Birmingham, presided most genially at the dinner, which was rendered the more interesting by the presence of Dr. Lockhart, from China, and the Rev. G. Hall, from Madras. The most hearty responses were given by the guests and the students to the toast of Mr. Dale, "Welcome to Professor Bubier." In the evening a large auditory of ladies and gentlemen assembled in the College Library to hear the inaugural address of Mr. Bubier. Mr. Dale presided, and in the name of the assembly gave Mr. Bubier the warmest greeting, assuring him of the confidence with which the constituency of the

college welcomed him to his new relations. The address was listened to with the deepest interest; the spirit with which the new Professor undertook his great work—his earnest advocacy of a learned ministry as essential to the spiritual life of the church in this age—the supreme place which he claimed for theology—the general outline he gave of the course he should pursue in his lectures on theology (he had not time to advert to the other subjects of his chair)—his emphatic incidental deliverances on some of the most vital questions now engaging the thoughts of men—and the freshness, beauty, and intensity with which each topic was treated—drew forth the warmest expressions of admiration and sympathy. It is an occasion of much joy and congratulation on many accounts that Mr. Bubier, as did Dr. Alliott, unites the pastorate of the church at Acock's-green with his professorship.

ZION CHAPEL, DOVER.—PRESENTATION TO THE REV. T. B. HART.—On Tuesday evening, the 20th September, the usual anniversary tea-meeting in connection with the above chapel was held in the schoolroom. There was a large gathering, and during the evening, addresses were delivered (among others) by the Rev. Henry Cresswell, of Canterbury, and the Rev. E. Cornwell, of Folkestone. Most of our readers are aware of the appointment of Mr. Hart to the charge of the Congregational church at Paris, the sole reason for his acceptance of which is the urgent necessity that exists for the immediate removal of his family to a more genial climate; and this meeting was chosen for the presentation of the following address to Mr. Hart, with a purse of thirty guineas:—

Rev. and Dear Sir,—It is with deep and unfeigned regret, that we contemplate your removal from amongst us, and the cause of that removal awakens our warmest sympathy.

During the three years and a half of your ministration and labour amongst us, we rejoice to say, that peace and good will have pre-eminently reigned in the church, and as a natural consequence, its usefulness has greatly increased. We may mention the employment of an evangelist, the extension of village-preaching, the establishment of a Sunday-school at our branch chapel at Whitfield, the Bible-class for the elder girls of our school kindly undertaken by Mrs. Hart, the introduction of the present tune-book, and the efforts made by yourself (at some pecuniary loss and inconvenience) to improve both the hymnody and psalmody of service. The attendance at the chapel also, notwithstanding the establishment of a service at the Wellington Hall and the erection of a new church, has not diminished.

But although we look upon the means of usefulness employed by a church as the best evidence of its prosperity, we are not without that further proof of the success of your ministry—the admission of increased numbers as members of the church, and we rejoice to feel that you will leave us with the knowledge that you have not laboured in vain, nor spent your strength for nought.

In reviewing the past we can indeed say that the Lord hath blessed and prospered your labours here; and while with heavy hearts we think of your departure, we pray that success may attend your efforts in that new sphere of action to which in God's providence you are called.

We feel, however, that we cannot suffer your departure without some more tangible proof of our love and good wishes toward you, and we therefore beg your acceptance of the accompanying purse of thirty guineas, well knowing that you will not measure our love by the money value of our gift, but rather by the sentiments which have prompted the offering of that gift.

And we earnestly pray that God in His great mercy will be pleased speedily to restore the health and strength of your beloved partner, and that she may long live to bless and cheer you in your labours, and to train your dear children in the nurture and admonition of the Lord; and at last, life's labour done, may we all meet in that bright land, that heavenly Jerusalem, where no partings shall grieve our hearts, or dim our eyes with tears, but where God shall wipe all tears from our eyes and we shall go no more out for ever!"

NEW CONGREGATIONAL CHAPEL, HERNE BAY.—The memorial-stone of the new Congregational chapel at Herne Bay was laid on Friday, Sept. 16th, by Samuel Morley, Esq. The weather was unpropitious, but nevertheless there was a good attendance of ministers and friends, and the results of the day were highly encouraging. The service which is usual on these occasions was fixed for three o'clock, but instead of being conducted at the site, was, in consequence of the rain, held in Union Chapel. The Rev. T. Blandford, who presided as the pastor of the church, gave out a hymn, and the Rev. A. Turner read the Scriptures and offered prayer. The pastor then gave a brief historical sketch of the commencement and progress of the church for whose future use the present structure is being raised, and stated the reasons for erecting a new, more commodious, and better chapel. The Rev. W. P. Tiddy offered the dedicatory prayer. Samuel Morley, Esq., delivered an address characterised by his usual power and earnestness, which was followed by a very excellent one from the Rev. H. Cresswell. The company then adjourned to the site. The pastor exhibited a sealed bottle which he stated contained some newspapers, a copy of the historical statements, and other papers relating to the building, together with some coins of the realm. Mr. John Taylor, on behalf of the building committee and the church and congregation, presented to Samuel Morley, Esq., a silver trowel, prepared by Messrs. Savory and Sons, of London, when he proceeded to lay the stone in his customary workmanlike manner. He was assisted by W. F. Poulton, Esq., of Reading, architect; Mr. Irwin, of Newcastle, clerk of works; and Mr. John Adams, of Herne Bay, contractor. The ceremony was concluded by prayer, offered by the Rev. V. Ward. The chapel in style is Gothic, is constructed to seat 500 on the ground-floor, and

is exceedingly well situated, not far from the one at present in use. The friends adjourned after the laying of the stone to the Herne Bay Hall, where tea was provided. After tea a public meeting was held, presided over by the Rev. T. Blandford, who stated that the entire cost of the undertaking, including site and professional charges, would not exceed 3,000*l.*; towards this sum, 1,400*l.* had been either paid or promised. He expressed the fear which he had, that there might be a debt of 1,000*l.* when the chapel was finished. This statement was followed by addresses delivered by the Revs. Josiah Viney, J. De Kewer Williams, P. Ward, W. P. Tiddy, and Samuel Morley, Esq., who commenced by handing to the chairman a cheque for the 100*l.* he had already promised. He expressed the pleasure he felt in being present, congratulated the pastor and congregation on the event of the day, promised that he would contribute another 100*l.* towards the 600*l.*, upon the condition that this sum was raised by the time of the opening, and urged upon those present their individual obligation to work for Christ, and the necessity, which became more pressing every day, that the church should be aggressive in its character.

TRINITY CHAPEL, BRADFORD. — Seven years having expired since the erection of this place of worship, and the formation of a church therein, the event was publicly celebrated during the past week by a series of services. On Saturday evening, a meeting for special thanksgiving and prayer was held in the school-room connected with Trinity Chapel. On Sunday, morning and evening, two sermons, appropriate to the occasion, were preached in Trinity Chapel, by the Rev. H. J. Betts, the pastor, to large congregations, and in the afternoon, an address was given by the rev. gentleman to the scholars taught in the Sabbath-school. On Tuesday evening a large number of friends partook of tea in the spacious schoolroom adjoining the chapel. More than seven hundred persons sat down to tea. Subsequently, a public meeting was held in the chapel, for the purpose of publicly presenting to the Rev. H. J. Betts testimonials in recognition of his faithful and successful labours as pastor during the past seven years, and in token of the affection of the church and the congregation. The testimonials consisted of eight handsomely bound volumes of "The Commentary wholly Biblical," by Bagster and Son; a purse containing sixty guineas; and a handsome inkstand in papier-mâche; a silver pencil case, a gold pen, and a pearl paper-knife. The cover of the first volume of the eight contained the following inscription:—"Very affectionately presented by the church and congregation worshipping at Trinity Chapel, Bradford (aided by a few friends), to their beloved and devoted pastor, the Rev. H. J. Betts, as a testimonial of their warm attachment and high appreciation of his successful ministerial labours during the period of seven years.—Sept. 20, 1864." The purse was the gift of the ladies of the congregation. The inkstand had upon it the following inscription:—"Presented to the Rev. H. J. Betts, by the young men connected with Trinity Sabbath-school, as a token of their love and esteem for his valuable labours amongst them.—20th September, 1864." The congregation was very large, the chapel being crowded. Mr. John Cooke presided, and the presentations were made by the Revs. J. P. Chown and S. Green. In his responsive speech, Mr. Betts said that altogether 7,000*l.* had been expended upon the chapel and site.

The church was originally formed of 44 persons; the number is now 288. During the seven years 244 have been baptized, and 58 received by dismission and otherwise. This would make the number of members 346; but deductions for deaths, removals, and exclusions reduce the 346 to 288. (Applause.) As to the school, we find, after a recent careful revision of the books, that we have 474 scholars and 54 teachers. Connected with the school we have a library of 670 volumes. The Loan Tract Society sends forth weekly, by the hands of 56 distributors, some 2,300 religious publications. Connected with this, our Pure Literature Society issues about 900 magazines per month. (Hear, hear.) The friends connected with the Band of Hope are also continuing their labours. In all this, we devoutly thank God; "for of Him, through Him, and to Him are all things, to whom be glory for ever. Amen." (Hear, hear.)

The meeting was also addressed by the Revs. J. Makepeace and J. Dyson, and Messrs. Taylor, Harwood, and Dr. Dyson. The Rev. H. J. Betts pronounced the benediction, and the interesting meeting was brought to a close.

NEW CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH AT SCARBRO'. — Within a very few years the Episcopalians, the Wesleyans, the Primitive Methodists, and the United Methodist Free Church have each added beautiful edifices to the places of worship previously existing; and on Tuesday an important step was taken by the Congregational denomination towards the provision of another church in Scarbro'. As all Congregationalists who visit that place during the season will know, Bar Church—the most centrally situated of those belonging to this body—is always overcrowded on Sundays, whilst the gradually increasing resident population supplies a large congregation in the winter. During the last three or four years the Mechanics' Institute, and in the present year the Town-hall, have been rented by the trustees of the Bar Church as a place for public worship, and the large attendances, without an apparent diminution of those at the church itself, forcibly established the need of another place of worship in the town. The subject was discussed at a meeting at Leeds some months ago, attended by gentlemen from all parts of the country, and it was then resolved that a new Congregational church should be built. In the first instance a site was purchased on the north

side of the town, but the more rapid growth of population on the south, coupled with the projected erection of a bridge across the valley connecting that part of the town with that near the railway-station, induced an alteration in this respect, and the committee to which the arrangements had been entrusted, succeeded in obtaining an eligible site on the South Cliff, close to where five thoroughfares converge, and around which houses are rising very rapidly. The cost of this site was 1,200*l.*, and after the purchase was completed, Mr. Titus Salt, of Methley Park, added another instance to his many acts of liberality to the denomination with which he is associated by requesting the "privilege of paying" for the land. Thus encouraged, a committee was appointed consisting of gentlemen resident at Ashton, Bradford, Barnsley, Cleckheaton, Derby, Dewsbury, Hull, Halifax, Huddersfield, London, Liverpool, Keighley, Leicester, Leeds, Lincoln, Manchester, Nottingham, Rochdale, Sheffield, Wakefield, Stockport, York, Scarbro', and other towns, to carry out the arrangements and collect subscriptions, and at the present time about 5,000*l.*, or half the total sum required, has been contributed. Messrs. Lockwood and Mawson were appointed the architects, and the committee selected the Gothic style of architecture as being most suitable for the new church. It is to accommodate about 1,000 persons, and will be so constructed that by the erection of transept galleries 200 more could be seated. The committee hope to be enabled to open the new church in July next; and as the building is now considerably advanced, there is every reason to believe that their wish will be realised. The laying of the corner-stone took place on Tuesday, Mrs. Salt being appropriately selected to perform the ceremony. At three o'clock a fashionable assembly met within the walls of the new building, a platform having been erected for the accommodation of the ministers and others who were to take part in the proceedings. Dr. Watts's hymn, "Behold the sure foundation stone," was first sung, and then the 121st Psalm and a portion of the 2nd chapter of Ephesians were read. The Rev. Dr. Evans offered up prayer, and another hymn having been sung, the Rev. R. Balgarnie, the pastor of Bar Church, and hon. sec. of the building committee, narrated the steps which had led to the erection of the new church. Mr. Balgarnie explained the circumstances which had decided the committee in adopting the site. His first idea was that the structure should cost about 5,000*l.*, but the committee which met at Leeds wished that the building should not be viewed merely as a local matter, but rather as one in which the domination throughout the country was interested. They had, therefore, determined to expend about 10,000*l.*, and 5,050*l.*—(more than the Bar Church cost altogether)—had been already subscribed. It took them about eight years to get the money required for that church, but they had got this in as many months—(applause)—and he had no doubt, therefore, that they would be able to open the church free of debt. (Applause.) Mr. Lockwood, the architect, then presented to Mrs. Salt a silver trowel with which to lay the stone. In doing so, he adverted to many munificent acts of liberality on the part of Mr. Salt, and said that that occasion was one he viewed with peculiar pleasure, because he knew that this day was the anniversary of Mr. Salt's birthday, and also that on this day, eleven years ago, the engines of Saltaire made their first turn. (Hear, hear.) That was a memorable day in Mr. Salt's career, and he hoped this would be equally memorable. (Applause.) A bottle, containing coins of the realm, photographs of those who had taken an active part in the movement, the documents recording the circumstances under which the church was erected, and explaining the views of the Congregational body, &c., was deposited in a cavity in the stone, which Mrs. Salt then laid with the usual formula, the assembly expressing their hearty approval by loud cheers. The Rev. Dr. Smith, of London, and the Rev. Dr. Campbell, of Bradford, delivered able addresses, both of them referring to the liberality of Mr. Salt and to the unceasing labours of Mr. Balgarnie, and expressing their conviction that, when required, the funds for the completion of the church would be forthcoming. The doxology having been sung, followed by the national anthem, the assembly dispersed, an opportunity being afforded to them as they passed the stone to lay their offerings upon it. In the evening, a public soirée was held in the schoolroom of the Bar Church, and by adjournment in the church itself, in celebration of the event.

Correspondence.

VOTES OF DISSENTING MINISTERS.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—We generally believe that a kind deed merits gratitude; and I wish to practise so good a creed. A few months since I received a paper from the Ipswich Independent and Baptist ministers, urging me, if possible, to put in a claim for a vote this year. It stated that several Nonconformist ministers in the county of Suffolk, having claimed votes by virtue of their interest in the freehold pew-rents of their chapels, they were allowed them by the revising barrister. Attached was a form of application for my guidance. According to the directions I applied, and last Thursday was admitted by the barrister on the list of voters for the county of Hertford, as were also two other Dissenting ministers at the same time.

Being thus personally indebted to the brethren of Ipswich, I think some distinct public acknowledgment of their disinterested thoughtfulness should be made. I therefore write to thank them most warmly, through your paper, for the trouble they have taken, and the

expense they have incurred, in thus communicating with the Nonconformist ministers of the land, and I simply express what, doubtless, many others also feel.

Yours truly,

St. Alban's.

W. BRADEN,

"ADMIRALTY COERCION."

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—Dr. Epp's letter, under the head of "Admiralty Coercion," recalls to my recollection in my own experience instances of the spirit which too much prevails in the navy to tyrannise over officers on account of their political or religious opinions. It is many years since I joined one of her Majesty's yachts, and on presenting my appointment to the captain, I received from him the following salutation—"So you are a friend of that damn'd rascal, Lord John Russell." To this elegant address I replied "that I had never had any communication with his lordship" (my appointment was through the patronage of two of her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State). As the ship was moored close to the dockyard, the officers and crew usually attended Divine service in the chapel there. I as a Nonconformist attended the Dissenting conventicle; and, to put a stop to such a breach of naval discipline, the captain issued a written order commanding all the officers and men to attend Divine worship in the dockyard chapel, and this stickler for Episcopalian conformity has been heard, standing near the chapel, to address it by a very opprobrious name, as "you old —, I will stick by you." I was appointed to a ship serving on a foreign station, and was borne as a supernumerary officer on the books of a harbour flag-ship. Having no duty to perform on board, and my family residing in the neighbourhood, I had permission to live on shore, only presenting myself on board on Sunday forenoon, when the flag captain mustered the crew at divisions. I requested permission when this was over to be allowed to go on shore to attend my own place, as I was a member of an Independent church in the town. In reply to my request the commanding officer informed me that the captain said, "if I belonged to the ship I must attend service on board, but as I was a supernumerary, I might go to hell if I liked." And thoughtful religious men (Nonconformists, as Roman Catholics are not compelled to attend Protestant worship) are still subject in the Royal Navy to such treatment. I am, therefore, most thankful to find a civilian calling attention to these things, as it is time that measures were taken for their prevention. The stringent provisions of the Articles of War under which naval officers while employed are held in subjection, prevents them doing so for themselves, as they are so tied and bound, that the pitifulness of official mercy seldom reaches them.

R. N.

Churchlands, Oxon, Sept. 22, 1864.

Foreign and Colonial.

THE CIVIL WAR IN AMERICA.

The Europa and Hecla have arrived, with dates from New York to Sept. 16.

The report of the capture of Mobile was unfounded. The *New York Herald* asserts that Admiral Farragut's vessels were within shelling distance of Mobile.

Sherman reports on the 9th that his army was concentrated at Atlanta. Communication between Murfreesboro' and Chattanooga has been restored. Wheeler was retreating.

Sherman had ordered all white inhabitants to leave Atlanta, and had arranged an armistice with Hood for the transfer to the Confederate lines of those who refused to take the oaths of allegiance to the Federal Government; all others were to be sent north. General Hood protested against the cruelty of the order.

The accounts from Petersburg continue to state that Grant and Lee are occupied with preparations for an immediate conflict. The former, it is said, was extending his left wing, and preparing another vigorous attack on Lee.

It is reported that Mosby had been killed in a duel, and that General Price was dead.

General Sheridan had captured a Confederate regiment in the Shenandoah Valley.

The Republican ticket has been elected in Maine.

The *Richmond Inquirer* says the true road to peace lies in an an offensive and defensive alliance of the North and South against the world, with separate governments for domestic affairs.

Generals Grant and Sherman had urgently appealed to the Government for more men, and publicly recommended immediate enforcement of the draught. Mr. Stanton officially announced that the drawings would be commenced on the 19th.

The balance, amounting to 31,000,000 dols., of the 75,000,000 dols. of the loan issued by Mr. Chase in June last, had been subscribed at the rate of 104 and 105.

The steamers Old Dominion and City of Petersburg had arrived at Halifax, from Wilmington, with 1,800 bales of cotton for England, reported to be for payment of the Confederate loan. The Tallahassee was expected to leave Wilmington on the 9th inst., and also the steamer Edith, reported to be heavily armed, would leave there shortly.

The steamers Elsie and A. D. Vance had been captured. Gold was 125*l* premium.

THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

The following is General McClellan's reply to the nomination of the Chicago Convention:—

Orange, N.J., Sept. 8, 1864.

Gentlemen,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, informing me of my nomination by the Democratic National Convention, recently assembled at Chicago, as their candidate, at the next election for President of the United States. It is unnecessary for me to say to you that this nomination comes to me unsought. I am happy to know that when the nomina-

tion was made, the record of my public life was kept in view. The effect of long and varied service in the army, during war and peace, has been to strengthen and make indelible in my mind and heart the love and reverence for the Union, constitution, laws, and flag of our country, impressed upon me in early youth. These feelings have thus far guided the course of my life, and must continue to do so to its end. The existence of more than one government over the region which once owned our flag is incompatible with the peace, the power, and the happiness of the people. The preservation of our Union was the sole avowed object for which the war was commenced. It should have been conducted for that object only, and in accordance with those principles which I took occasion to declare when in active service. Thus conducted, the work of reconciliation would have been easy, and we might have reaped the benefits of our many victories on land and sea. The Union was originally formed by the exercise of a spirit of conciliation and compromise. To restore and preserve it, the same spirit must prevail in our councils and in the hearts of the people. The re-establishment of the Union in all its integrity is, and must continue to be, the indispensable condition in any settlement. So soon as it is clear or even probable that our present adversaries are ready for peace, upon the basis of the Union, we should exhaust all the resources of statesmanship practised by civilised nations, and taught by the traditions of the American people, consistent with the honour and interests of the country, to secure such peace, re-establish the Union, and guarantee for the future the constitutional rights of every State. The Union is the one condition of peace—we ask no more. Let me add, what I doubt not was, although unexpressed, the sentiment of the Convention, as it is of the people they represent, that when any one State is willing to return to the Union, it should be received at once, with a full guarantee of all its constitutional rights. If a frank, earnest, and persistent effort to obtain those objects should fail, the responsibility for ultimate consequences will fall upon those who remain in arms against the Union. But the Union must be preserved at all hazards. I could not look in the face my gallant comrades of the army and navy, who have survived so many bloody battles, and tell them that their labours and the sacrifices of so many of our slain and wounded brethren had been in vain; that we had abandoned that Union for which we have so often perilled our lives. A vast majority of our people, whether in the army and navy or at home, would, as I would, hail with unbounded joy the permanent restoration of peace, on the basis of the Union under the constitution, without the effusion of another drop of blood. But no peace can be permanent without Union. As to the other subjects presented in the resolutions of the Convention, I need only say that I should seek, in the constitution of the United States and the laws framed in accordance therewith, the rule of my duty and the limitations of executive power, endeavour to restore economy in public expenditure, re-establish the supremacy of law, and by the operation of a more vigorous nationality, resume our commanding positions among the nations of the earth. The condition of our finances, the depreciation of the paper money, and the burdens thereby imposed on labour and capital, show the necessity of a return to a sound financial system; while the rights of citizens and the rights of States, and the binding authority of law over President, army, and people, are subjects of not less vital importance in war than in peace. Believing that the views here expressed are those of the Convention and the people you represent, I accept the nomination. I realise the weight of the responsibility to be borne should the people ratify your choice. Conscious of my own weakness, I can only seek fervently the guidance of the Ruler of the Universe, and relying on His all-powerful aid, do my best to restore union and peace to a suffering people, and to establish and guard their liberties and rights.

I am, Gentlemen, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

GEORGE B. McCLELLAN.

Hon. Horatio Seymour, and others, committee.

General McClellan's letter of acceptance of the Chicago nomination caused a split in the Democratic party. The peace section declare that he has accepted the nomination without the platform; that he does not represent the sentiments of the Convention; and that it will not support his election. The leading peace organ, the *New York Daily News*, asserts that measures are on foot to reassemble the Convention, and nominate a new ticket. The *New York World* congratulates the Democrats on being free of the peace party.

A Wisconsin paper publishes a letter from the Hon. J. T. Mills, judge of the Fifth Judicial Court, giving an account of an interview with President Lincoln. In the course of it he states the President to have spoken as follows:—

Sir, said the President, the slightest knowledge of arithmetic will prove to any man that the rebel armies cannot be destroyed with Democratic strategy. It would sacrifice all the white men of the North to do it. There are now in the service of the United States near 200,000 able-bodied coloured men, most of them under arms, defending and acquiring Union territory. The Democratic strategy demands that these forces be disbanded, and that the masters be conciliated by restoring them to slavery. The black men who now assist Union prisoners to escape, they are to be converted into our enemies in the vain hope of gaining the goodwill of their masters. We shall have to fight two nations instead of one. You cannot conciliate the South if you guarantee them ultimate success; and the experience of the present war proves their success is inevitable if you fling the compulsory labour of a million of black men into their side of the scale. Will you give our enemies such military advantages as insure success, and then depend on coaxing, flattery, and concession to get them back into the Union? Abandon all the posts now garrisoned by black men, take 200,000 men from our side and put them in the battle-field or cornfield against us, and we would be compelled to abandon the war in three weeks. We have to hold territory in inclement and sickly places; where are the Democrats to do this? It was a free fight, and the field was open to the War Democrats to put down the rebellion by fighting against both master and slave, long before the present policy was inaugurated. There have been men base enough to propose to me to return

to slavery the black warriors of Port Hudson and Olustee, and thus win the respect of the masters they fought. Should I do so I should deserve to be damned in time and eternity. Come what will, I will keep my faith with friend and foe. My enemies pretend I am now carrying on this war for the sole purpose of abolition. So long as I am President it shall be carried on for the sole purpose of restoring the Union. But no human power can subdue this rebellion without the use of the emancipation policy, and every other policy calculated to weaken the moral and physical forces of this rebellion. Freedom has given us 200,000 men raised on Southern soil. It will give us more yet. Just so much it has subtracted from the enemy, and, instead of alienating the South, there are now evidences of a fraternal feeling growing up between our men and the rank and file of the rebel soldiers. Let my enemies prove to the country that the destruction of slavery is not necessary to a restoration of the Union. I will abide the issue.

The *Daily News*' New York correspondent, writing on 10th September, says McClellan's letter narrows down the issue between himself and Mr. Lincoln to one of personal popularity. In the towns and in the upper circles there is, on this score, a strong leaning in favour of McClellan. Amongst the country freeholders Lincoln reigns supreme. A month ago the depression and weariness were so great that they were looking round inquiring for another candidate. Now the fall of Atlanta and the revelation of the Democratic plans have turned them round again, and the writer thinks Lincoln's chances at this moment as five to three. "There is very widespread distrust of McClellan's firmness. There is still no sign of peace. Whoever may be elected in November, you have nothing to look for but war. As long as the South holds out you may count on this."

In a subsequent letter of the 13th he describes the disaffection among the peace Democrats, and the disappointment of Mr. Vallandigham:—

He had been engaged to "stump" the whole North on behalf of McClellan. He was announced to speak in dozens of places during the next two months, and was engaged in his mission at some town in Pennsylvania when the General's letter reached him. He read it, directed his name to be struck from the list of the Democratic itinerants, declared all his engagements cancelled, and left for home a sadder and wiser man. We have not as yet had any open declarations of dissent from any of the other leaders of the "Sesh," but it only needs a few days more to produce plenty of them. The chances are that they will, before the close of the present month, get up a Convention of their own and nominate a candidate, and "run" him, not with the hope of success, but with the hope of revenge, and with the view of keeping up their organisation.

The course of military events rendered it necessary to throw overboard the Chicago platform, which excited general disgust from the outset. McClellan, therefore, quietly ignored it. Mr. Lincoln's chances are improving every day. Against McClellan are the widespread conviction of his utter incapacity either as a general or administrator, and of his weakness and want of decision.

And it must be confessed his relations with the Chicago Convention have not helped to raise his reputation either for honesty or ability. I think his chances of election would be greater to-day than they are if he had refused to accept the nomination, and had boldly declared himself for war. As it is, I am assured, that at a meeting of the Republican National Committee, held here three days ago, the shrewdest calculators expressed their conviction that he will not carry more than three States, of which Kentucky and New Jersey will be two. The State elections, immediately preceding the Presidential election, are watched with great anxiety, as they generally foreshadow the result of the latter. Two have occurred since the canvas began—in Vermont and Maine—and the Republicans have carried both by large and increased majorities. Vermont there was never any doubt about, but of Maine the Democrats had some hopes. The result shows in the latter a Republican majority of 20,000, or 4,000 more than last year. This is generally considered as a very bad symptom of McClellan's case. Several other elections are to occur in the West, during the next few weeks, which will probably be much more valuable than these, however, as tests.

According to the *Daily News* correspondent, the fifteen million freeholders, who have after all been the real promoters and supporters of the war, who have given their sons and brothers to the army with a prodigality of which there is no example in history, and have poured their money out for it, just as lavishly as their blood, are all for the war.

I am astonished, the more I see and hear of the extent and depth of the determination which seems to pervade the farmers to fight it to the last. You must look to the South for indications of peace. You will find none here. "Roving diplomats" and adventurers may meet and talk at Niagara as much as they please, but it is idle to attach any importance to what they say or do. Their bargain, if they ever succeeded in making one, would have to be submitted for the ratification of the Northern freeholders, and if it did not involve the submission of the South—every inch of it that was ever under United States authority—I know it would be torn up. The men may be infatuated, but they are in earnest in a way the like of which the world never saw before, silently, calmly, but desperately in earnest; and they will fight on, in my opinion, as long as they have men, muskets, powder, and corn and wool, and would fight on, though the grass were growing in Wall-street, and there was not a gold dollar on this side of the Atlantic.

The New York papers publish the following extract from a letter of Lieutenant-General Grant in reference to the prospects of the South and the impending Presidential election:—

Head-Quarters of the Armies of the United States,
City Point, Virginia, Aug. 16, 1864.

Hon. E. B. Washburne.—
Dear Sir,—I state to all citizens who visit me that all

we want now to insure an early restoration of the Union is a determined unity of sentiment North.

The rebels have now in their ranks their last man. The little boys and old men are guarding prisoners, guarding railroad bridges, and forming a good part of their garrisons or entrenched positions. A man lost by them cannot be replaced. They have robbed the cradle and the grave equally to get their present force. Besides what they lose in frequent skirmishes and battles, they are now losing from desertions and other causes at least one regiment per day. With this drain upon them the end is not far distant if we will be only true to ourselves. Their only hope now is in a divided North. This might give them reinforcements from Tennessee, Kentucky, Maryland, and Missouri, while it would weaken us. With the draught quietly enforced the enemy would become despondent and would make but little resistance.

I have no doubt but the enemy are exceedingly anxious to hold out until after the Presidential election. They have many hopes from its effects. They hope a counter revolution. They hope the election of a peace candidate. In fact, like Micawber, they hope for something to "turn up." Our peace friends, if they expect peace from separation, are much mistaken. It would be but the beginning of war, with thousands of Northern men joining the South because of our disgrace in allowing separation. To have "peace on any terms," the South would demand the restoration of their slaves already freed; they would demand indemnity for losses sustained; and they would demand a treaty which would make the North slave-hunters for the South; they would demand pay for the restoration of every slave escaped to the North.

Yours truly,
U. S. GRANT.

MISCELLANEOUS.

LETTER FROM RICHMOND.—The Richmond correspondent of the *Times* expresses surprise at the energy and revival of spirit which were evinced by General Grant and a portion of his army before Petersburg on the 21st ult. After stating his opinion as to the superior position which, in a military sense, Grant occupies, he adds that although Lee has, as usual, the odds against him, at no moment has the confidence of Secession in the security of Richmond and Petersburg been more serene. In reference to the fearful destruction of human life occasioned by the war, he remarks:—"It may be within the recollection of some of your readers that in a recent letter I estimated the mortality on both sides consequent upon this war as being at the rate of 1,000 lives every twenty-four hours. There are many to whom this estimate will appear extravagant. I regret to say that increased thought and inquiry have only served to convince me that it is not far from the mark. I need hardly say that by far the largest portion of those who perish fall victims to disease. I may mention that the deaths among the Yankee prisoners now held in the South average 150 per diem. The deaths of Confederates held captive in the North must be on something of the same scale, though possibly rather less numerous, as the Northern climate is healthier in summer. Here we have 300 deaths (or thereabouts) occurring every twenty-four hours among the prisoners alone. It is not much of a stretch to conceive that each day's fighting, when there are six large armies in the field (to wit, Lee's and Grant's, Hood's and Sherman's, Early's and Sheridan's), not to mention countless desultory bodies of combatants, adds 700 men to the list of perishing victims."

A FEDERAL DESPOT IN KENTUCKY.—Brigadier-General Paine rules over the western district of Kentucky. On assuming command in July last, he is reported to have addressed a deputation of leading citizens, whom he suspected or knew to be opposed to the war waged by Mr. Lincoln against the South, in the following among other terms:—

"You disloyal, rebellious people," he said, "you shall not circulate one dollar of capital in all this land. Not a dollar, no debt or bill of exchange, shall be paid or made without my signature. I pledge you my word I will not approve of any commercial transactions made by a disloyal man. . . . All your capital, all your money, every cent of it, shall be placed at the disposal of the Government. I will teach you that, having encouraged this rebellion, you must—ay, and you shall, reap the reward of traitors. . . . Talk to me about your rights! Why, you have no rights to talk about. Loyal men are the only people who have rights at this time. . . . Talk to me of giving you a banking privilege! Great God! the Devil might as well ask the Almighty for a front seat in Heaven. . . . In your prosperity you despised this great and good Government. You shall have the privilege to love it in your adversity. And, more than that, you shall fight for it. You are able-bodied men, but think yourselves too good to fight. We shall see about that. . . . You keep harping about your rights—that miserable, insatiate idea. . . . My second commandment to you is that all of you notorious rebels get out of your houses and leave my district, so that Union men may come and take your places, and help me to redeem this country. . . . I shall shoot every guerrilla taken in my district; and if your Southern brethren retaliate by shooting a Federal soldier, I will walk out five of you rich bankers, brokers, and cotton men, and make you kneel down, and shoot you. I will do it, so help me God! . . . If a Union man is murdered by guerrillas here, the same fate awaits five of you. I have sworn it, and it shall be done. . . . I am going to manage this district so that when I am done with it the men and women who remain can come together in the name of the Lord, and say, 'We belong to the United States.'"

In a General Order, No. 6, dated the 23rd of July, he prohibited all persons occupying lands, houses, barns, buildings, &c., from paying any rent to any landlords and owners who were not "unswerving, unconditional, and undeviating Union persons"; and in General Order, No. 7, issued three days afterwards, he prohibited all banks from paying out money, honouring checks, or making transfers, unless by his own special permission and signature.

FRANCE.

The *Constitutionnel* of Thursday, in an article on the Roman question, signed by M. Limayrac, and subsequently copied into the *Moniteur*, observes that the occupation of Rome has always been regarded as both exceptional and temporary. The writer continues:—

The French Government, impressed by the happy change that has taken place in the Italian peninsula within the last two years, the anarchical passions having there been either appeased or suppressed, was ready to seize the first opportunity of putting an end to a situation embarrassing and onerous to all.

Moreover, so soon as the Italian Government, hitherto occupied in discussing the necessary organisation of a new State, and in determining upon the choice of a capital on strategic, administrative, and political grounds, had given notice of its resolution to transfer the capital, the Government of the Emperor thought that the moment had come to deliberate upon the conditions which would enable it to leave Rome with perfect safety.

The article then points out the following stipulations of the arrangement that has been concluded:—Italy engages herself to respect the actual territory of the Pope, and to prevent by force any attack that may be made on it from abroad. France is to withdraw her troops in proportion to the organisation of the Pontifical army; the evacuation of Rome to be accomplished in two years. The Pontifical army to be of sufficient strength to maintain the Papal authority and tranquillity, both in the interior and on the frontiers of the Papal States; the Italian Government to raise no objection to either the elements or number of men composing that army, provided always that it does not degenerate into a means of attack against Italy. Finally, Italy undertakes the liquidation of a share of the Roman debt proportioned to the extent of those States of the Church now annexed to the Kingdom of Italy. The *Constitutionnel* reprints also the letter of the Emperor to M. Thouvenel, dated May 20, 1862.

La France announces some changes in the French Ministerial arrangements. M. Rouland has resigned his place as President of the Council of State, and M. Vautry is appointed to the vacant office. The Vice-President of the Council of State is to receive fresh functions.

Queen Christina has set out for Spain.

La France urges Austria to pacifically settle the Venetian question, which otherwise threatens to be a permanent source of disquiet in Europe.

ITALY.

THE FATAL DISTURBANCES AT TURIN.

There have been serious riots at Turin in connection with the Franco-Italian treaty for settling the Roman question, which was ratified on Tuesday last. On the evening of the 20th a number of young men, of whom several were workmen, paraded the streets, shouting, "Down with the Ministry." The bystanders witnessed this demonstration with indifference, and the assemblage subsequently dispersed of its own accord.

On the evening of the next day, the 21st, a popular demonstration took place before the Royal Palace. Shouts were raised of "Turin for the capital!" A group of rioters endeavoured to break the line formed by the military, and to force their way into the Ministerial residence. The military were then obliged to fire, killing and wounding several persons. Twenty carbineers were also wounded, five of them seriously. The official organ states that the collision was the result of accident. The carbineers were attacked by the crowd, and without orders made use of their arms in self-defence. An investigation was ordered into the conduct of some of the agents of the police. A proclamation was issued by the Syndic, recommending the people to return to a state of tranquillity.

Turin was tranquil during the day on the 22nd, but in the evening the disturbances were renewed. Groups of people assembled and raised seditious cries, throwing stones at the carbineers before the police-office. The police and carbineers stationed on the Piazza of San Carlo, fired at random upon the populace, killing and wounding twenty persons. Several soldiers were severely wounded, including Lieutenant-Colonel Columbini. Many soldiers fell by the fire of their own comrades, who had been expressly ordered not to use their arms by the orders of General Della Rocca in command. A letter in the *Daily News* says:—

To describe the scene of confusion which followed this general discharge would be impossible. Twenty-seven dead bodies were lying on the ground, and about seventy, amongst whom were seventeen soldiers, more or less wounded. Seven women and three children were killed, and many more were wounded. A poor woman in an interesting state was killed at the corner of New-street, whilst leaning on the arm of her husband. An old man was also killed in the street of Santa Teresa, whilst unlooking the door of his house. Appalling indeed were the cries of the wounded, who were taken into the chemists' shops of New-street and of Piazza Carignano. The scenes of the preceding night were naturally renewed, and terrible cries of "Revenge! revenge!" rent the air. The worthy Mayor, Marquis Rorà, soon made his appearance in St. Charles-square, to ask explanations from the commanding officers. But no explanation could be given, because nobody knew then why the first shots had been fired. The municipal councillors and the Mayor, at the risk of their lives, soon repaired to Signors Peruzzi and Minghetti, and told them that the responsibility of this fresh bloodshed must rest with them.

As soon as the news reached the King at his country seat, he hastened to Turin, dismissed the Minghetti Cabinet, and entrusted General Della Marmora with the formation of a new Cabinet. This seems to have appeased the citizens of Turin. That city has since been tranquil. Patrols traverse the streets, and troops have been stationed before the Royal Palace as a precautionary measure.

The Municipal Council is weak and uncertain. They have published a proclamation recommending the people to be quiet, but full of inuendoes and accusations against the Government.

The National Guard has scarcely appeared at all.

A Royal proclamation is expected.

The corps of the Police Guards have been dissolved.

Perfect discipline reigned among the troops.

Inflammatory articles were published by the clerical and democratic journals, especially the *Gazetta del Popolo*.

The Turin journals assert that the new Ministry is composed as follows:—

President of the Council and	General della Marmora.
Minister for Foreign Affairs	... Signor Lanza.
Minister of the Interior	... Signor Sella.
Minister of Finance	... Signor Pettiti.
Minister for Public Instruction	... Signor Mateucci.
Minister of Public Works	... Signor Morandini.
Minister of Justice	... Signor Conforti.
Minister of Marine	... Signor Longo.
Minister of Agriculture	... Signor Natafili.

It is asserted that the programme of General Della Marmora will be the execution of the stipulations of the Franco-Italian Treaty, including the transfer of the Italian capital to Florence. The Parliament is convoked for the 5th of October.

The accounts which have arrived from all parts of Italy announce that the new Franco-Italian Treaty is received with the greatest satisfaction.

DENMARK AND GERMANY.

Letters from Berlin state that the two Powers are on the point of coming to an understanding with the Diet as to the future government of the Duchies. At Vienna it is suspected that France, Russia, and England are about to overthrow the preliminaries of peace and adhere to the personal union. A secret treaty has, therefore, it is alleged, been concluded between the two German Powers, consisting of four clauses:—1st. Prussia engages to submit the question of succession to the Diet. 2nd. Schleswig-Holstein shall enter the Zollverein. 3rd. Rendsburg shall become a federal fortress. 4th. A certain solidarity shall be established between the land and sea forces of the new state and those of Prussia.

A semi-official Berlin paper announces that the armistice between the German Powers and Denmark will not be extended. The Danish Government has so protracted the peace negotiations, and the Danes and Swedes show such an unmistakeable disposition to form a Scandinavian Power, that the two German Powers think it wise to reserve to themselves the right to resume hostilities at any time on giving six weeks' notice.

Baden will propose at the Federal Diet that a definite term be fixed for the Grand Duke of Oldenburg to send in a memorial establishing his hereditary claims to Schleswig-Holstein.

SPAIN.

The Cortes has been dissolved by Royal decree. The new elections are to take place on the 22nd of November. An amnesty has been granted for all offences of the press.

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

It is stated that the Empress of Russia will pass the winter at Nice.

A Paris correspondent says that the Emperor Napoleon has tried the Banting system for some time, with a very visible result.

Letters from Caprera speak of the "sound health" of General Garibaldi, who devotes himself entirely to agricultural pursuits.

THE TUNNEL UNDER THE APENNINES is completed, and was traversed, though not opened to the public, on the 8th inst. By this operation the railways of Tuscany are placed in communication with that of Bologna, and therefore with those of Ancona, Milan, and Alessandria. Naples is yet isolated, but in a few months it will be brought into a strict family communication with the north.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES left Copenhagen on Saturday afternoon for Stockholm, amidst salutes from the batteries and the acclamations of the people. They were expected back at Copenhagen in about three days, and were likely to spend another week in Denmark. It is now quite settled that the Princess's sister, the Princess Dagmar, is to be betrothed to the Czarewitch, who is on his way to Copenhagen.

SNAKE BITE NEUTRALISED.—The wife of a European employed on the railway near Jemper, in stepping out of her door late in the evening, quite recently, was bitten by a cobra a little above the right heel. Her husband, who fortunately happened to be at home, immediately sucked the wound until the blood flowed copiously, after which he bound a tight bandage some inches above the bite, which numbed the leg. He then applied a live coal to the part, and burnt it effectually, and had scarcely concluded the operation when, happily, the down train from Kotrea made its appearance, and he seized the opportunity to bring his wife to Kurrachee, where she is now under the care of Dr. Mahaffy, the staff surgeon, under whose treatment we are glad to hear the patient is getting well rapidly. Her life, however, had no doubt been saved by the energetic manner in which her husband dealt with the bite in the first instance.—*Sindian*.

FEDERAL UNION OF THE NORTH AMERICAN PROVINCES—THE CHARLOTTETOWN CONVENTION.—The convention which assembled at Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island, on the 1st of September (said to be now adjourned to Halifax), met in pursuance of

resolutions passed by the Legislatures of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Prince Edward Island, to consider the expediency, and, if necessary, make arrangements for uniting these three maritime provinces under one Government and with one Legislature. The Government of Canada has taken advantage of the occasion to appoint Messrs. Cartier, G. Brown, Galt, Macdonald, and others, to visit Charlottetown at the same time, and invite the consideration of the convention to a more extensive union. But it would be a mistake to suppose that the Canadian delegates went to dissuade the representatives of the Lower Provinces from performing the task which they were appointed to perform; on the contrary, it would give the utmost satisfaction to the Canadian delegates to see the three maritime provinces merged into one. Such an event would very much simplify the question of a confederation of all the provinces, and remove many difficulties. The Canadian delegates simply avail themselves of the excellent opportunity which the Charlottetown meeting affords of conferring with the representative men of both parties in each of the maritime provinces upon the important question of a federal union of all the provinces.—*Toronto Globe*.

THE HEAD OF CAPTAIN LLOYD.—The *Wanganui Chronicle* of June 29 says:—"Mr. Charles Broughton, of this place, having learnt that Captain Lloyd's head was in a pa on the Waitotara, and being promised the assistance of two of the Waitotara natives, without whose aid he says he could not have gained his object, went out to Waitotara on Saturday last, and having taken up his quarters at a friendly native's pa about two and a half miles from Perikama (the pa where Te Ua was with the head), he sent a messenger requesting an interview with Te Ua, who, accompanied by Hapurona, of Waitara, and some of the leading Taranaki and Ngatiruanui chiefs, with a following of nearly 100 men, made his appearance next morning about daylight. They entered the pa from both ends, armed to the teeth; and while the others sat down for a 'korero,' about thirty-five remained standing, as if on guard. Te Ua then asked Mr. Broughton what he wanted. His reply was that, having heard that he had the head of an officer, an English gentleman, he, a private individual, feeling it an insult that it should remain so close to the settlement, had come, unarmed, and of his own accord, to request him to give it up. Te Ua made a long speech, chanting 'Waiatas' and 'pai Marrie' songs, the purport being that he was anxious to be at peace and to do no evil. Mr. Broughton declined to enter on political subjects, and again asked for the head. After some difficulty it was delivered to him, and he arrived in town with it on Sunday. The head, we understand, is almost perfect, merely wanting part of the under jaw, and is easily recognisable. Ensign Cumming will take it to Taranaki for burial."

A TRAIN IN A HURRICANE.—A railroad train recently on its way from Cincinnati to Chicago was blown from the track, at a point near Wirtzell's bridge, 15 miles below Lawrenceburgh, by one of the most terrific tornadoes that have ever visited that section of the country. As the train approached the bridge, the atmosphere seemed filled with branches of trees and missiles of various kinds which the wind had taken up in its path, and the engineer, thinking the bridge unsafe, increased the speed of the engine so as to reach the protection of the hills beyond. He was too late, for the hurricane, resistless in its energy, lifted the entire train into the air, and hurled the rear portion of it over a steep bank, the baggage car, which was very heavily laden, being whirled diagonally across the track, and the rear of the first passenger car, still unoccupied, being suspended over the precipice at the side of the track. The train which happened to arrive at such an untimely moment, in the very focus of the wild hurricane, was heavily loaded with passengers, many of them being bound for the Chicago Convention; yet, strange to relate, notwithstanding the increased speed with which the train was moving, and the height of the embankment down which the cars were hurled, not one person was killed. This may be considered a most miraculous escape, two of the cars having been completely wrecked and jammed to pieces, the seats dislocated and shattered into fragments, and everything left in the most chaotic description. From 30 to 40 persons were more or less injured, and two ladies, names not known, probably fatally, one of them, it is thought, having suffered a dislocation of the spine.—*Cincinnati Gazette*.

EARL RUSSELL AND HERR VON BISMARCK.—M. Bismarck sent a despatch to London on the 9th of August, expressing a hope that the British Government would not refuse to recognise the moderation and placability displayed by the two great German Powers. Earl Russell sent a reply calm but cutting. He would have preferred "total silence instead of the task of commenting on the conditions of peace"; but since Herr Bismarck requires him to applaud the moderation of the Germans, he begs to remind him that the war was unjust and unnecessary, and that the dismemberment of Denmark which the Germans have effected is a breach of the treaty which they signed only a dozen years ago. The least thing the Germans could have done would have been to leave that part of Schleswig which is north of Flensburg, and is peopled exclusively by Danes, under the Danish Crown. Since, however, Herr Bismarck rests his case on the superior force of Austria and Prussia, there is no more to be said. But, as that is his justification, will he please to say nothing more about "equity and moderation"? In his rejoinder on August 31, Herr von Bismarck, it is said, merely mentions that Prussia never called in question the rights of Christian IX, and could not, therefore, demand his renunciation of those rights. With regard to the apprehensions expressed of possible dis-

advantages to the nationalities of North Schleswig, the despatch declares that they are unfounded, and says that the events which have transpired between the close of the London Conference and the conclusion of the preliminaries of peace have induced Prussia to return to her proposal of the 28th of May. In conclusion, Herr von Bismarck expresses his satisfaction that England is now paying more attention to the wishes of the Duchies than she did at the Conference, and rejoices that in this respect at least there is an assimilation of the views of the two Cabinets.

THE LATE ALEXANDER HASTIE, ESQ.

We recently recorded the death of Mr. Hastie, at one time Lord Provost of Glasgow, and M.P. for that city for many years. On Sunday week the Rev. W. Ramage, minister of Berkeley-street church, called the attention of his congregation to the loss they had sustained in the death of Mr. Hastie. In the forenoon he preached from Acts xiii. 36—"For David, after he had served his own generation by the will of God, fell on sleep." In the afternoon he continued the subject, and spoke of the deceased at some length. The following is an extract from the sermon:—

When I first knew him he was the foremost public man in the city—its chief magistrate, as high in reputation as in office, looked up to by all with fervid esteem and unlimited trust. On closer acquaintance he was found to be worthy of this confidence. Some of the qualities which are necessary to complete success might be wanting, but he possessed in an eminent degree the more solid abilities which fitted him for doing good service to the public—integrity, knowledge of business, industry, punctuality. His very appearance commanded respect. Manly strength, intelligence, and thoughtful seriousness, were expressed in his frame and countenance. One could not look on him without being impressed with his superiority—tall, well-made, massive, not old enough to be venerable, but mature enough to be honoured, without one trace of vanity or self-importance.

Outside observers, who took an interest in council proceedings, soon fixed on Mr. Hastie as a man of mark, and kept their eye on him as one likely to rise. In addition to earnestness of purpose, he brought to bear on the matters under consideration an able mind and sound information. There was no shamming, no trifling, no factious opposition, no speaking for speaking's sake. When he spoke it was to the point, and his word hit the mark. Excluding from his attention things irrelevant, and concentrating his mind on what was necessary and important, he imparted by this means a real value to his labours, and without seeming to be busy, he had the power of putting through his hands a large amount of work. During the period that he united in his person the offices of chief magistrate and member of Parliament for the city, he was fully occupied. Yet there was no flurry and fuss in his manner; collected and deliberate, he discharged his many duties with graceful ease, and quiet but quick despatch. Had he filled his term of office as Lord Provost more time would have been given to his character to impress itself on the public; but, resigning this office, that his undivided attention might be devoted to the other, he entered a new sphere, in which to a large extent he was withdrawn from the observation of the citizens. He took with him to Parliament the many excellent qualities which raised him to the first place of honour here, and in that higher position he continued with the same faithfulness to serve his generation. The testimony born to his worth in sending him to Parliament was enhanced by the consideration that he was a Dissenter and a Voluntary. He was the first Dissenter that sat for the city in the House of Commons, if not also the first who occupied the civic chair. To this elevation he rose, not in spite of his principles, but because of them. His own reason for allowing himself to be put in nomination was a desire to break down the "clique" influence which had hitherto managed elections; but, however much this element might enter into the contest, it was the predominance of Dissent that placed him in power. This was a new thing in Glasgow, and we mark in it a total change of religious sentiment in the community. The old enmity against Dissenters had given place to more liberal views, and principles once abhorred were now in favour. This change was powerfully assisted by the Disruption in the Church of Scotland. But Dissent had of itself been growing, and through the increase of wealth among its members had found admission to the best circles of society. To be a Dissenter had ceased to be a reproach, and the old temptation to desert its ranks on rising in the world had lost much of its power. Conscious of their power, Dissenters only waited an opportunity to prove it; and this opportunity they found in the return of Mr. Hastie. Their choice could not have been fixed on a truer man, for through his whole public life he never uttered a word or gave a vote which was inconsistent with the principles which he professed. His Voluntarism was so thorough that it led him to oppose all grants of public money, not only to religion but to education, except in so far as it was strictly secular. On this last question he had the misfortune to differ from many of his constituents, and the difference ultimately had the effect of dividing against him the Dissenting interest. He could not reconcile with his convictions a system of education in which religion was to be taught at the public expense, and his declared unfriendliness to a measure of this kind alienated from him a large body of electors.

During the ten years he sat in Parliament it may be truly said of him that he was faithful to the trust reposed in him. He carried with him into the House entire purity of motive, and was second to none there in the conscientious endeavour to do his duty. In the busiest time of his life as a merchant, he did not work so hard as he wrought as a legislator. Besides watching the progress of the general business of the House, and attending to the varied interests of a large constituency, he served on committees, the work of which requires much patient consideration; and through the entire session, with the exception of the holidays, he had scarcely a vacant hour. Those who wished to see him were sure to find him at the post of duty. The exhausting work of these laborious sessions shortened his life, as it has the lives of many more. Rather a worker than a

speaker, he seldom addressed the House; but one who sat with him in Parliament, and who knew him intimately, says that when he did "he was listened to with attention. The subject on which he spoke was generally one of which he was a complete master, and this secured for him the ears of members." The same authority testifies that, though "cautious in forming friendships in the House, he ever proved himself a warm, judicious, and kind friend to those who had his confidence." He was identified with the Liberal party, but followed no lead in politics, and exercised an independent judgment in the disposal of his votes. The contemporary already quoted describes him as "liberal and consistent." Having no personal and selfish ends to serve, he was careful to maintain such a relation to the Government as reserved for him perfect freedom of action. Yet he was not the less respected, for even after he had ceased to be a member of the House of Commons he was honoured by Government with an appointment in the "Universities Commission."

THE CAPTURE OF NANKIN BY THE IMPERIALISTS.

A Shanghai letter of August 4th, gives the following details of the capture of this celebrated city from the Taepings:—

Nankin fell into the hands of the Imperialists, after several days' fighting, on the 19th inst., together with the principal rebel leaders. The Tien-wang, the rebel Emperor, avoided the pain of witnessing this final disaster by taking gold-leaf two days previously. When the besiegers commenced their attack the Chung-wang escaped, with the Tien-wang's young son and several others, but was retaken, having given up his pony to the young Prince; the Kan-wang, who has frequently been mentioned by visitors to Nankin as the Shield King, is also a prisoner. Nankin, as is well known, was defended by three walls—an outer wall, a second surrounding the Tartar city, and a third which had been constructed round the Tien-wang's Palace. The Tartar city was not garrisoned by the rebels, so the assailants had only two lines of defence to attack. An assault was made on the outer wall at dawn on the 18th, and before noon it had been carried at every part, and the garrison had fallen back within the inner line of fortifications. The steamer Confucius, which is under charter to the Shantung guild of merchants at Shanghai, chanced to be lying off Nankin at the time, and rendered efficient service by engaging two strong batteries that the rebels had erected facing the river, and which had hitherto defied the distant efforts of the Imperialist gun-boats. The Confucius, which is commanded by an American, had been sent up by the Chinese authorities to convey treasure to the Imperialist troops, and Captain Rowse deemed he would be rendering them agreeable service by availing of the opportunity which offered to lend them the aid of other metal which he carried as well. Her 18-pounders soon made the batteries untenable for the rebels, who abandoned them after half-an-hour's sharp engagement, during which the Confucius lost two men killed and had a third wounded, and the Imperialist gun-boats came up and took possession. The troops, on their part, lost little time in following up their first success; the second line of defence was attacked and carried before daylight on the following morning, and by the evening of the 19th all Nankin was in their hands. The fortifications which had been erected round the Tien-wang's Palace are said to have been defended with desperation; but the garrison was too weak to resist the large forces that the Imperialists were able to bring against them, and the latter soon effected an entrance by battering down one of the gates. The first sight which met the victors on entering the palace was the corpse of the Tien-wang, lying evidently in the position in which he had died, and the bodies of a number of his wives hanging from the trees in the garden. The Kan-wang was here arrested, and with the Chung-wang, whose capture I have already alluded to, now lies a prisoner in the house of the Imperialist commander, awaiting sentence from Pekin. Chung-wang estimates the strength of the rebel garrison at from 18,000 to 20,000 men, and does not attempt to disguise the straits to which they are reduced. He is said to be intent on writing his life. There can be little doubt that he will be condemned to death. Of the garrison, part escaped, and part were made prisoners. It does not seem that any excess were committed by the Imperialist soldiery, as has been the case on other occasions. The city is miserably dilapidated, and the streets are full of the bodies of persons who had evidently died of starvation. No loot of value was found, except the Tien-wang's seal, which was of solid gold, and weighed 30lb. The Taiping rebellion may now be fully said to be subdued, since the Emperor is dead and all its noted chiefs in the hands of the Imperialists.

Nankin will now be opened to foreign trade. The city is a heap of ruins, with the exception of the small corner occupied by the rebels; even the Palace of the Tien-wang has been burnt, and years will elapse before it can approach nearly to its former size. The country immediately surrounding it is desert, and what trade there is in produce with the neighbouring districts flows to Chinkeang, the situation of which, at the junction of the Grand Canal with the Yangtze, gives it great advantages over its formerly important neighbour.

Postscript.

Wednesday, September 27, 1864.

THE CIVIL WAR IN AMERICA.

(Per the Belgian, *vid* Greencastle.)

NEW YORK, Sept. 16.

New Orleans despatches of the 4th report that four Federal monitors have passed the obstructions in Mobile Bay, and were anchored within shelling distance of the city. Confederate accounts, which are to the 10th, do not confirm this statement.

The Democratic State Convention, assembled at Albany, have nominated Governor Seymour and Lieutenant-Governor Jones for re-election in November.

Secretary Stanton has ordered the draught to take place on the 19th inst. in all those States which have not supplied their full quota.

Sept. 17 (p.m.)

General Grant, previously reported on his way to Washington, is now stated to have left that city for Harper's Ferry.

On Friday morning 3,000 cattle belonging to the Potomac army were captured opposite Harrison Landing by Confederate cavalry.

(Per the City of Washington, *vid* Caps Clear.)

NEW YORK, Sept. 17 (11 a.m.)

The report from New Orleans that Admiral Farragut's monitors have anchored within shelling range of Mobile is discredited at Washington. Official despatches from the admiral of the 12th make no mention of such an accomplishment.

Letters from New Orleans of the 7th state that 2,500 of General Granger's troops have returned to that city from Mobile harbour, and will shortly be despatched upon an expedition in a new direction.

General Sherman, in a congratulatory order to his army on the 8th, attributes his success at Atlanta to Hood's mistake in sending the Confederate cavalry to the Federal rear beyond the reach of speedy recall, which enabled him to make his flank movement to Jonesborough without fear of being cut off from his communication.

General Grant was at Fortress Monroe on the 14th, *en route* for Washington.

Early's head-quarters are still at Winchester.

The steamer Georgia, captured by the Federal steamer Niagara off Lisbon, has arrived at Fortress Monroe in a disabled condition.

Southern journals publish rumours that Farragut's fleet is about to attack Wilmington.

The Confederates, under Generals Price and Shelby, are preparing another invasion of Missouri.

The election of Mr. Lincoln is preferred by the Southern journals to that of General McClellan, whether regarded either from the peace or war point of view.

Gold declined last night to 221 $\frac{1}{2}$, in consequence of rumours that Sherman with a large force was reinforcing Grant.

(*Vid Caps Race.*)

NEW YORK, Sept. 19.

Sheridan attacked Early yesterday morning. A furious battle ensued, lasting throughout the day, resulting in a defeat of Early and his retreat up the Shenandoah Valley, with a loss of 2,500 prisoners, five cannon, and 5,000 killed and wounded, among whom are Generals Gordon and Shaler. The Federal loss is heavy. General Russell is killed. Sheridan occupied Winchester.

On the 16th gold was 123 $\frac{1}{2}$ premium, and then fell to 121 $\frac{1}{2}$. It rose on the 19th, and was 224 $\frac{1}{2}$ on the 20th.

CONTINENTAL NEWS.

It seems that the Italian Ministry is not yet complete. Negotiations are being continued with several statesmen. Baron Riccioli has had a long interview with General della Marmora. Nothing is yet decided. Turin is tranquil.

Intelligence from the provinces confirms the news of the favourable reception of the Franco-Italian treaty.

A meeting will shortly take place at Naples, in which all the fractions of the United party will be represented. The meeting will pass resolutions stating the right of Italy to Rome as the capital, and her right to Venice. Another resolution will express a hope that no municipal interest will prevail with the Government in the choice of a provisional capital. The committee entrusted with the organisation of this meeting will be composed of members of the Senate and of the Chamber of Deputies.

The Europe asserts that Austria intends to protest against the Franco-Italian treaty as being a flagrant breach of the treaties of Villafranca and Zurich.

The Paris evening journals announce that Baron de Budberg and Count Goltz, the Russian and Prussian ambassadors, have returned to Paris. Prince Metternich is expected shortly. Baron Bach, Austrian ambassador at Rome, has returned from Vienna to that city.

The Prince and Princess of Wales arrived at Stockholm on Monday evening at 7.30 p.m. Prince Oscar accompanied their Royal Highnesses to the Castle, where the Royal family were assembled. The Prince and Princess were received with loud cheers from an immense crowd.

As the revenue of Jutland is insufficient to pay for the provisions served out to the army of occupation, a duty will be levied from the beginning of October next on all goods coming from Denmark.

Mr. Cowper, M.P., presided yesterday at a meeting of the Bible Society at Hertford. In opening the proceedings the right hon. gentleman descended at some length on the inspiration of the Bible. He severely denounced the criticisms of Bishop Colenso as being rash and ill-considered, and wound up by strongly recommending the daily study of the Bible.

MARK-LANE.—THIS DAY.

The supply of English wheat on sale here to-day, was but moderate. The trade, however, for all qualities was very dull at fully Monday's decline in the quotations. With foreign wheat, the market was well supplied. The amount of business transacted was very moderate, at about previous quotations. Floating cargoes of grain were dull, yet no further change took place in their value.

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The Nonconformist.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1864.

SUMMARY.

THE Social Science Congress has this year followed close upon the British Association. Indeed, many of the philosophers at Bath, proof against mental indigestion, hastened to York to hear the opening address of Lord Brougham, whose speeches, like those of Lord Palmerston, are valued rather as coming from aged lips than according to their intrinsic merits. It is wonderful to find a veteran philanthropist, verging upon ninety years of age, speaking for three hours before a picked audience of intelligent men, whose remembrance of the live-long services of the orator would, of course, hush the whisper of criticism. Many of the sectional meetings have been interesting. The discussions on education seem to us, though an archbishop figured as a lecturer, to have "darkened counsel by words without knowledge"; those on reformatory discipline have thrown much light on the subject; and there have been some good papers on questions relating to the public health and the dwellings of the working classes. The revelations made in a paper read by a clergyman, of rural life in the midland districts—where large gangs of children, the two sexes sometimes mixed, are let out by their masters to farmers for field work, and of the consequent slavery and demoralisation—ought to attract some of the superfluous attention and publicity which is being concentrated on murderers.

Mr. Disraeli has, indeed, felt it necessary to hint to his brother landlords in the district that Buckinghamshire must not be regarded as an Arcadia, nor the agricultural hinds as so many Corydons and Phillises. Wrapped up in many a fold of mellifluous verbiage, he hinted that property has its duties as well as its rights, enforced the idea that piggies were not fit abodes for human beings, and proposed, with the permission of the committee of the Bucks Agricultural Association, to offer a £1. prize for the cottage kept in greatest neatness and cleanliness. The Conservative leader might have spoken out more boldly on the shameful condition of the peasantry, and his words would have told throughout the country; but then he had to look after his political relations. Elsewhere, Sir John Pakington, with courageous boldness, has been speaking up for long leases as the best security for agricultural enterprise; and Mr. Laing has been calling attention to a few facts showing the cost of warlike tendencies. In ten years, he says, wars and rumours of wars have consumed a thousand million pounds of the world's wealth!

In connection with the Franco-Italian Convention, there has been some lamentable bloodshed in Turin. The generally pacific population of that city made several street demonstrations against the removal of the capital to Florence. Mischievous people threw stones, and while the troops of the line were passive, the exasperated carbineers, contrary to orders, fired volleys into the dense multitude with deadly effect. Turin was aghast, and the King hastened back from his country seat, dismissed the Minghetti Ministry, whose bad ar-

rangements allowed the enactment of this tragedy, and called on General Della Marmora to form a new Cabinet. It would seem that the Italians in general approve of the arrangement with France, and that the Parliament will give its sanction to what after all cannot now be undone. The Pope reserves the expression of his views, waiting, no doubt, to see if his good but not over-venturesome friends at Vienna and Madrid can help him. But Austrian diplomacy has been thrown into fits on its own account, and visions of the reopening of the Venetian question trouble the Kaiser. The Court of Vienna has protested against the new treaty, and has sent back to Rome Baron Bach to counsel the Pope-King in his difficulties.

Nankin, the capital of Taipingdom for many years, has fallen at last an easy prey to the Imperialists. The mere presence of Colonel Gordon, and the guns of a hired steamer, seem to have frightened the besieged more than the Imperial host. The outer and the inner wall of the city were successively taken, and the dispirited and half-starved garrison offered but a feeble resistance. Tien-wang, the rebel Emperor, had previously taken gold leaf, and was found a corpse; and Chung-wang, the soul of the Taiping movement, and Kan-wang, the "Shield King," were made prisoners. The rebellion has now been crushed at headquarters, and will probably degenerate into brigandage, which the Imperialists have never been able thoroughly to subdue in that vast empire.

The principal military news from America is a decided victory of General Sheridan over General Early in the Shenandoah valley. The Confederates are said to have lost 5,000 killed and wounded, and 2,500 prisoners, and were obliged to evacuate Winchester. But the success, if as great as is reported, does not seem to have produced any marked effect in the New York money market. Urged by Grant and Sherman, the Federal Government have resolved on enforcing the draught. The former general is preparing for a great struggle on the Weldon Railway; the latter rests at Atlanta, and is said to have sent troops to the aid of his colleague in Virginia—the Confederate cavalry on his line of communications having been effectually driven off. The *Daily News* correspondent says that the chances of Lincoln's success against McClellan's in the Presidential struggle are as five to three.

THE FRANCO-ITALIAN CONVENTION.

WHETHER the Convention just concluded between France and Italy in relation to the city of Rome and the Pope has been suddenly determined upon and hurriedly executed, and whether it may be regarded as the Emperor's move on the political chessboard next following that of the Pope refusing to give up the kidnapped Jew boy, Cohen, the present generation probably will not be allowed to learn. The motives which will best explain the occasion and the provisions of the Treaty are probably hidden in the breast of Napoleon III.; the Treaty itself is one to which neither France nor Italy will look back with pride.

The following are said to be the stipulations constituting the arrangement between the two Powers:—Italy engages to respect the actual territory of the Pope as far as she is herself concerned; and as to others, she undertakes to prevent by force any attack they may make upon it. France will put an end to her military occupation of Rome within two years, withdrawing her troops meanwhile in whatever numbers the organisation of the Pontifical army will admit of. This army to be strong enough to maintain the Papal authority and preserve tranquillity in every part of the States subject to the Pope's temporal sway; and so long as it leaves Italy alone and unmolested, is not to be objected to by the Italian Government either in regard to the stuff of which it may be composed, or the numbers it may contain. Italy takes upon herself a share of the Roman debt, proportioned to the extent of those States of the Church which she has annexed; and finally, as one item of the international bargain, Florence is to be fixed upon as the capital of the Italian Kingdom, and all present hope of Rome renounced.

We cannot bring ourselves to believe that the true object of this Franco-Italian Convention is to be guessed at from its provisions. There is a tone of insincerity about them, not as between the subscribing Powers, but as it regards Rome and the Papacy. It seems to be a repetition of the Zurich abortion, with this difference, that in the present instance failure is foreseen and designed. The pivot on which that part of the agreement turns which relates to the withdrawal of the French troops from Rome is the organisation of a "sufficient" Pontifical army to defend the Pope against the bitter disaffection of his own subjects, and against the invasion of the capital by "the party of action." No strictly foreign

Power threatens or is at all likely to threaten Rome. The Emperor of the French binds himself to withdraw his army of occupation, when, and in proportion as, the Pope can raise, equip, and trust himself to, an army of his own, and the term allotted for this work is two years. But both Napoleon and Victor Emmanuel know that this is a condition which the Pope is wholly unable to fulfil. What is to follow upon the failure of this contingency? Is Pius IX. to be left defenceless? Will Austria, will Spain, permit it? Or is it in the contemplation of the Emperor to allow either of these Powers to assume the military guardianship which France proposes to resign? Read in the light of its own stipulations only, the Treaty has all the appearance of a solemn make-believe, a blind intended to cover something lying behind it.

What that something may be it is not so easy to determine. The removal of the Court and Government of the Kingdom of Italy from Turin to Florence, would strike one at first sight as intended to serve as a treaty renunciation by the people of Italy of all intention to claim Rome as their capital. It is a formal engagement towards France to that effect—but surely an engagement co-extensive only in its binding efficacy with that of France to withdraw her forces, and one which may be superseded should France see reason hereafter to signify her assent, or should the Pope or his successor prefer to come to terms of amicable adjustment with Italy. Even if it be true, as reported, that the occupation of Florence by the Italian Government as the capital of the Kingdom is to be taken as the date from which the two years' limit for the recall of the French *corps d'armée* from Rome is to be computed, Italy, as it appears to us, will be released from her obligations unless the correlative obligations of France be observed. And hence, Italy will be free, at the end of two years after the transference of her Government from Turin to Florence, to claim Rome as her capital if the French army of occupation be not then withdrawn. Is it really intended to withdraw that army, *coute qui coute*, on the hypothesis of Victor Emmanuel having faithfully observed his engagements? Has the Emperor of the French adopted this agreement as a justification, in the eyes of his own subjects, of his retreating from a most inconvenient position? Or has he deliberately put himself under an obligation which now seems reasonable and conservative, to do that, within a fixed and definite period, upon the failure of his own arrangements, which he cannot do immediately without exposing himself to greater reproach than he is prepared to brave? In a word, has he signed a surrender of his claims to future eventualities?

Whether the Franco-Italian Convention has been framed with a primary view to the influence which it may have upon the Pope, upon the Italians, or upon the Ultramontane faction in France, we can discover no clue to a safe and satisfactory determination. Our conviction is that Imperial necessity creates Italian opportunity. Italy never will, never can be, permanently settled upon the basis of this Convention. But, if she can be contented to bide her time, even this Convention will help her on towards the objects of her hopes. Florence is, in all respects, a safer centre than Turin—a not inappropriate one, in other respects, were the thought of Rome abandoned for the time being. It cannot be pounced upon suddenly by the Austrians. Its edifices, its renown, its associations, its location, well befit the capital of a great kingdom, more especially a provisional capital. If it be part of the understanding between the two Powers, that France will hold Italy harmless as it regards Austrian aggression, Italy will be in a position to disband a portion of her too burdensome army, and to consolidate her administration. She may gain by patience what she would probably fail to acquire by war. The laws of nature are on her side; and she need hardly fear eventual loss by any temporary acquiescence in the decisions of superior force. Let her leave her adversaries and her would-be protector to weaken themselves by heavy expenses, or to entangle themselves in impracticable engagements. If she can but preserve her marvellous self-restraint, and retain her patriotic energies for Providential occasions, she can hardly fail of ultimate success.

Of the lamentable *émeutes* at Turin, and the change of Ministry they have precipitated, we think little, except to bewail a needless loss of life. We entertain no doubt that the Italian Government will be sufficiently backed by the sanction of the Italian people to make good the engagements into which they have entered with France. The responsibility of the situation will then rest more than ever upon the Emperor. And he, at least, will have it in his power to let the Pope into the secret of his own weakness. How far he will do so will probably depend upon events. We do not believe that Napoleon is intent upon strengthening the Papacy against Italy—the probabilities seem to be that he is

arranging his hand rather to humble than exalt it, and that the Franco-Italian Convention has an aspect that way. For ourselves, we do not profess to foresee how it will work, nor even to understand how it is meant to work—but we judge from the tenor of its provisions that it was not framed to befriend Rome, and we should not be surprised in the least, if, under cover of securing the independence of the Holy Father they should hereafter leave him in the lurch.

GENERAL McCLELLAN AND THE CHICAGO PLATFORM.

GENERAL McCLELLAN has written a letter to Governor Seymour in which he accepts his nomination by the Chicago Convention as Democratic candidate for the Presidential chair, but quietly ignores the resolutions of policy, or "platform," adopted by that assembly. It would appear from the visible current of popular feeling since the Convention was held, that there is but a small section of the Democratic party in America who are prepared to renounce the Union, even for the sake of peace. As we had anticipated, the late successes of Sherman and Farragut, and the proved ability of Grant to hold his ground, have greatly weakened, if they have not dissipated, any disposition that might have obtained in the North to sacrifice all the ends aimed at by the war to the will of the South, and to seek the restoration of the Union by the surrender of every principle understood until now to be at issue in this contest. They have done more. They have made the majority of the Democratic party start aside in disgust from the counsels of Messrs. Wood, Seymour, and Vallandigham, and have probably prompted the letter of General McClellan, which, far more accurately than the Chicago platform, represents the real wishes and purpose of the party. The consequence has been a split between the two sections which can hardly be otherwise than damaging to McClellan's chances of election.

General McClellan plainly declares to his supporters that "the existence of more than one government over the region which once owned our flag, is incompatible with the peace, the power, and the happiness of the people—that the Union must be preserved at all hazards"—that "no peace can be permanent without Union." "So soon," he says, "as it is clear or even probable that our present adversaries are ready for peace, upon the basis of the Union, we should exhaust all the resources of statesmanship practised by civilised nations, and taught by the traditions of the American people, consistent with the honour and interests of the country, to secure such peace, re-establish the Union, and guarantee for the future the constitutional rights of every State." But he adds, "If a frank, earnest and persistent effort to obtain these rights should fail, the responsibility for ulterior consequences will fall upon those who remain in arms against the Union."

Let us try to grasp the full political meaning of these declarations. They are not peace declarations, save on one condition—they are peace declarations on the basis of yielding everything else but this one. The United States must continue to be, or rather must begin again to be, the United States, with one Federal Government and Legislature, one army and navy, one foreign policy, one flag, one undivided sphere of empire. This is, no doubt, the resolution of the Northerners of both parties, Republicans and Democrats. It is the single political idea which they both devoutly cherish—almost the only idea to which a majority of them, we fear, attach importance. This is the national idea which the South contemplates in arms. General McClellan talks of "guaranteeing for the future the constitutional rights of every State." But at what period, up to the booming of the first cannon against Fort Sumter, were those constitutional rights set aside? For which of them did the South take up arms? Which of them is it now shedding its blood to vindicate? Which, but the constitutional right, as it contends, of every State to withdraw from the Union? Slavery may have been, nay was, the motive—but the election of Mr. Lincoln to the Presidency did not lay hands on slavery—in fact, interfered with nothing which the States could constitutionally claim. How can General McClellan more effectually guarantee for the future that which was always safe in the past. The South chose divided empire, in preference to united empire which they could no longer control. The South are straining their very nerves, and declare themselves ready to stake their last man, for the right of declining to be ruled by a majority of Northerners. This right General McClellan is no more inclined to concede to them than President Lincoln. It must be refused, he says, "at all hazards,"—for "the existence of more than one government over the region

which once owned our flag, is incompatible with the peace, the power, and the happiness of the people."

The difference between the Republicans and the Democrats—between Mr. Lincoln and General McClellan, is this—The General says, "Let us be one people again, and you, the South, shall do as you please with the North. There is no principle of natural justice, of conscience, or of Christianity, which you may not trample underfoot and welcome. There is no humiliation to which we, the North, will not, at your command, submit. We will catch your slaves for you—we will extend the area of slavery as far as you can make it profitable—we will reopen the slave trade if you require it—we will allow you to restrict personal liberty, the freedom of the press, the right of public speech and assembly, for the preservation of your peculiar institution—anything, anything most base, if you will only be one with us again." Mr. Lincoln, equally intent on restoring unity, would yet have it restored on a basis that would leave the honour of the North unstained, and remove the sole cause of disunion for the future—namely, slavery. He is reported to have said, in his own forcible but uncouth way—"It was a free fight, and the field was open to the War Democrats to put down this rebellion by fighting against both master and slave long before the present policy was inaugurated. There have been men base enough to propose to me to return to slavery the black warriors of Port Hudson and Olustee, and thus win the respect of the masters they fought. Should I do so, I should deserve to be damned in time and eternity. Come what will, I will keep my faith with friend and foe. My enemies pretend I am now carrying on this war for the sole purpose of abolition. So long as I am President, it shall be carried on for the sole purpose of restoring the Union. But no human power can subdue this rebellion without the use of the emancipation policy, and every other policy calculated to weaken the moral and physical forces of the rebellion."

There may be strong reasons (which yet we confess ourselves wholly unable to divine) why the North should deem it morally impossible to put an end to the war by abandoning all further idea of the Union. But there can be no doubt in any reasonable mind that a Union policy, whether under Lincoln or McClellan, can be no other than a war policy; and if the war must go on, the world, we think, is interested in desiring that it may be waged on the part of the North under the government of that party which is most intent upon gaining in the struggle a final deliverance from the curse that caused it.

THE HARE WITH MANY FRIENDS.

THE middle classes of this country, though so often described by peers, senators, and newspaper writers as the backbone of British society, would seem to be in a bad way. All the education theorists have agreed by common accord to hold an inquest upon this unfortunate section of the community, and have adopted the verdict that they are lamentably deficient in the means of secular instruction. As we have already stated, they have precipitated the Government into granting a commission of inquiry on the subject, but the Education Board, apparently alarmed at the wild suggestions of social science reformers, have announced through their Vice-President, Mr. Bruce, that the Government will not interfere more largely than it now does with the immediate control of middle-class education, unless a strong desire arise among that class itself for such interference, and that future legislation will probably take the direction of a reform of grammar-schools and an extension of the powers of the Charity Commissioners. If this be all that is to arise out of the clamour of the coterie which reads papers and propounds nostrums in the Educational Section of the Social Science Association, no harm can arise.

But this is by no means all that is demanded by those who are ventilating this subject. Some of them, judging from the papers read, and remarks made, at the Social Science Congress, ask for the foundation of county schools, and of public seminaries in towns and populous districts, by means rates; others would have a general training of local institution for middle-class teachers; and nearly all a system of Government inspection, giving the inspectors the power of granting certificates of qualification and of character to the teachers. These proposals are well adapted to excite indignation and alarm. They are based upon the principle that the middle-classes do not understand their own interests—that the law of supply and demand, which works so well in relation to all other matters, breaks down in reference to education. We humbly suggest that our educational zealots are putting the cart before the

horse. If middle-class education is of so inferior a quality, the most rational plan is to foster the desire for a better article. It is not a pauperised section of the community with whom it is proposed to deal, but classes who have both the means of providing their children with good training and the intelligence to appreciate it. In proportion as the middle-classes demand a higher standard of education, will the machinery for supplying it be created.

Those who are advancing these preposterous claims for a new governmental machinery of education seem to us to shut their eyes to the evidences of improvement around them. During the last few years the status and qualifications of middle-class schoolmasters, and the quality of the instruction given by them, have rapidly and progressively improved. In his sensible speech at Leeds last week, Sir Stafford Northcote stated that while in 1858 only thirty-seven per cent. of the scholars who passed through the Oxford University Examination satisfied the examiners, the proportion in the present year had risen to sixty-seven per cent. "Considering," says Sir Stafford, "that this system of examinations was set on foot in order to apply a test to this new educational system throughout the country, in order to ascertain how far the schools are doing their work properly and how far those educated in them are receiving the benefits which the schools are intended to confer, it must be satisfactory to see that within the period of six years so large a progress as indicated by these figures has been made." What need, then, of a new corps of Government inspectors?

Leeds, we are told, is "the heart and the home of the middle-classes." In that town the West Riding county board had just held a public meeting, and, according to its report, the various examinations conducted in the district by the Universities of Oxford, Cambridge, Durham, and London, as well as the Society of Arts, have given "important aid to the promotion of the education of all classes." Middle-class schools, both public and private, have by this simple agency been stimulated into new life; and those which provide the best education are the most successful. Wherever the same stimulus has been applied, a similar result has followed. It is the same in rural districts. Farmers are awakening to a sense of the value of education, and the requisite machinery to meet their wants is coming into existence. There is, for instance, an excellent county school for Devon. At Hurstmonceaux, Sussex, there is an extensive and successful establishment in operation; for Surrey a similar seminary is being erected; and Suffolk can boast of its Albert Middle-class School. Quietly but effectively the demand for education among all sections of the middle-classes is being met, and that "competition and self-reliance," which Sir Stafford Northcote so deservedly lauds, will supply the rest.

But before the country would assent to any new State machinery for doing the work which the middle-classes are perfectly competent to undertake, it will require that all available resources should be turned to account. Why are not the large number of endowed schools throughout the country turned to better account? Sir Stafford Northcote says that "we must consider how these grammar-schools are to be made really efficient for doing the work for which they were intended"; must "construe the intentions of the founders according to their real spirit, and not according to the narrow phraseology used in the bequests"; must abolish "monopolies and restrictions," give up the "close system" and throw these schools open to all. The middle-classes, he says, "have a right to a much larger share of the endowments to grammar-schools than they at present possess." Now is not this precisely the object of Mr. Dillwyn, and those who act with him, in proposing the Endowed Schools Bill? And have not Sir Stafford Northcote and his friends denounced the attempt to throw open these schools to the whole population as intended "spoliation"? And is it not notorious that the principal reason why these endowments have not been utilised for general education is that they are tenaciously held by the Church? On Sir Stafford Northcote's showing they ought to be available for the whole population. But if they are encompassed with such tests as to exclude half the population, they are to all intents and purposes "narrow monopolies."

Mr. Bruce says that in their action in respect to middle-class schools, the Government desire to "reflect the opinions of intelligent men." If he refers to the social-science educationists, there is every reason for vigilance and distrust. The clergy are at present preternaturally alive to this question. No less than four Canons took the trouble to express their views on the subject at York, and they all call for State interference. We cannot forget that it is the Established Church which has proved the great obstacle to the extension of popular education. It is the

Church which monopolises the Universities and public schools, which limits the uses of endowed schools, which clamoured down the Revised Code, which refuses to adopt the Privy Council's "conscience clause" in reference to National schools, which has broken faith with the public in the matter of the Oxford Local Examinations. When the removal of these obstacles to middle-class and working-class education is advocated by the clergy, we shall put more faith in their professions of a desire to extend popular education, and their anxiety on behalf of the untutored minds of the middle-classes.

EXTRAS.

We know not how the case may be nowadays, but there was a time in which the term "Extras" sounded harshly in the ears of *Paterfamilias*. It was generally the provocative of a highly disagreeable surprise. It was expected by parents who had not more of this world's wealth than they knew what to do with, that the pinch of married life would be most seriously felt when Tom and Dick and Kate and Bessie had to be placed at school. The parental mind had to look forward to this "Hill of Difficulty" as inevitable, but not insurmountable. It was not uncommon for a still youthful couple to survey the steepness of the road before them, to lighten their domestic *menage* of all expenditure which could, by the exercise of self-denial, be regarded as superfluous, and to measure the demands which they would have to provide against by the educational advertisements which proffered, or seemed to proffer, precisely the advantages that the youngsters stood in need of, for so much a year. Upon the basis of this sum, with perhaps a very small marginal addition, calculations were ordinarily made as to the annual cost of educating the children who could no longer, usefully for themselves, or pleasantly for the household, be kept in undisciplined idleness at home. Possibly, in the disinterested resolution to do the very best for them, the extreme limit of pecuniary ability had been dared by parental love, but dared under the flattering delusion that educational advertisements not only "speak the truth" but "the whole truth." The first half-year's account, in the days of which we speak, used to fall like the crash of a thunderbolt upon the nicely-balanced plans of self-sacrificing affections. The main sum was sure to be augmented a third, or perhaps a half, by "extras"—and many a prudent, forecasting, economical pair, have been quite unexpectedly involved in temporary embarrassment by the sudden demand made upon them for "extras" which, had they but been dreamed of six months before, would have materially modified the arrangements of the family.

It deserves note that, usually, these "extras" were not by any means unreasonable charges. Neither "books" nor "stationery," nor "washing," nor "pew-rent," nor "medicine," nor "pocket-money," could fairly be regarded as items in the educational course offered "to parents and guardians" at, say, forty guineas per annum—nor, in most instances, were they charged for at an exorbitant figure. The evil to be complained of was that, in nine cases out of ten, they fell upon parents unawares. Whether it was the business of those who kept school to forewarn their patrons of the average expense additional to their own scale of charges, or whether it devolved as a duty upon inexperienced parents to anticipate these supplementary items, we do not feel called upon to settle. There may have been nothing really blameworthy on either side—no intentional concealment on the part of the educators—no desire, on the part of those who accepted their contracts, to blink their obligations. Yet, undoubtedly, it did happen that "extras" almost invariably made their appearance to the disagreeable astonishment, and occasionally to the serious inconvenience, of the latter.

There are "extras" in other things than the education of one's children. Much of the discipline through which we have to pass arises out of them. Persons of either sex may remain all their days in single-blessedness, and yet have to pay, in more ways than one, a score of items which never entered into their calculations. The bachelor who deems his income insufficient for conugal bliss, or who, in other words, prefers insuring for himself a certain order of personal self-indulgence to sharing his life with another, and thereby risking contingencies which would shift the very basis of his anticipated enjoyments, will find, sometimes when it is too late for remedy, that in laying down his plan he overlooked a few rather serious liabilities which are sure, at the predestined season, to startle him with a demand for payment. The day will come, as certainly as the school bill to *Paterfamilias*, when

ennui, or loneliness, or worldly loss, or sickness, will make demands upon him which he is ill-prepared to meet—demands which nothing but the spontaneous and affectionate sympathy of other hearts can bring within the compass of patient endurance. He had provided for all but this. He had disbelieved, or lost sight of, the fact that "it is not good for man to be alone." He might, perhaps, if he had been accustomed to watch himself, have remarked how, in the undue culture of egotism, all the more generous elements of his being became dwarfed, and how the interest of his soul in the well-being of others grew narrower and narrower with increasing years and infirmities. But he little suspected, when he started in life by and for himself alone, the heavy amount of "extras" he would have to pay—of "extras" which become more and more burdensome to him as time rolls on. They were not included in the bargain he made with himself when he resolved to live a free and independent man. But he cannot evade them—he is bound by an overruling and a just necessity to pay them—and he generally feels compelled to bewail the want of foresight and the excess of selfishness which made him blind to the debts he was unconsciously running up against his own happiness.

To be out in one's reckoning, however, and find oneself subject to an overwhelming amount of "extras," is a disconcerting experience not at all confined to single life. The wedded seldom escape them. Sometimes they come in the shape of ill-health—sometimes in that of a too sudden and too prolific growth of "olive branches"—sometimes in loss of income—occasionally, in all three together. Or, should everything answer anticipation in regard to worldly estate, incompatibilities of taste or temper may make an unexpected demand upon one's stock of patience. Even where all the ordinary advantages upon which one has counted duly make their appearance, there are sure to be some disagreeables which have escaped one's foresight. A lawsuit, a tormenting landlord, the failure of a bank, a fire—any one of a hundred casualties seldom or ever reckoned among the probabilities of experience, may make a most unforeseen demand upon a man's resources, either of body, mind, or estate, which he will find it hard enough to meet. Such incidents are the "extras" of human life—never taken into our calculations at starting, but sure, sooner or later, to find their way into the account.

Our very successes are balanced by "extras." A splendid establishment, the envy of the neighbourhood, is often little better to the master of it than a social necessity which imposes upon him a miserable bondage to the laws of fashion, the tyranny of servants, or both. A wide reputation, gilded with the praises of all classes of men, brings with it a host of exactions, drawbacks and obligations which people of no note may esteem themselves fortunate in escaping. The poet, the patriot, the saint, in proportion to the impression made upon the age by his character or his labours, will be certainly embarrassed by "extras" never taken into his reckoning—sometimes to an extent which will force from him a sigh of passionate desire to be able to escape the penalties of his position by shrouding himself in a cloud of obscurity, and descending from his elevation to the common lot of his fellow-mortals. Little do men dream when they nourish in themselves glorious aspirations what a host of "extras" the realisation of their hopes and efforts will bring with it, or with what heartfelt sincerity they will sing, after having alighted on the topmost pinnacle of their ambition—"Oh that I had the wings of a dove, for then would I fly away and be at rest!"

It would seem, then, that in the educational and disciplinary course through which we are destined to pass from a narrower to a wider sphere of being, activity, and enjoyment, the "extras" constitute a large item, and, because they come upon us unexpectedly, put our mettle to the severest test. In fact, it is in our ability to meet them promptly and unmurmuringly, that the true quality of our manhood will be proved. But let no one imagine that he possesses in himself resources adequate to the discharge of all these unforeseen liabilities. We cannot take them all into account in our plan of life—it was never intended that we should do so. They will always remain, after the best and truest calculations of prudence, an unknown quantity, and will require a practically inexhaustible reserve. "Limited liability" is not permitted in the graver affairs of human experience. It is not by measuring what we have against what we may probably want that we can insure ourselves against the perturbation of mind which always follows upon the discovery that our means are too small to answer the demand of our need. We may at any time become bankrupt unless we can fall back upon resources which no accident can outbalance. There is a condition, happily

attainable by all, in which the boast is legitimate, "All things are ours." There is one possession which comprehends all others, and which is more than equal to any extra charges to which the events of life may subject us. "Godliness with contentment," we are told upon the highest authority, "hath great gain." When we have merged our little stock in a partnership with Him whose are all things, we may set our minds at rest as to the "extras." Then, and only then, are we warranted in believing that "as our day is, so our strength shall be." Then, and only then, are we justified in the confident assurance that "no trial shall overtake us but such as we are able to bear," but that "with the trial there shall be a way of escape." They who have adopted this scheme of life have reported well of it. Others may laugh at it as fanaticism—but we are not sure that they are equally well known for being able to meet all their liabilities.

THE SOCIAL SCIENCE CONGRESS.

The session of the National Association for the Promotion of Social Science was opened on Thursday at the Festival Concert Room, York, by an inaugural address from Lord BROUGHAM. His lordship, as usual, travelled over the field of politics, denouncing Germany, and condemning the war in America. At last social science came in for some notice in the familiar statistics about county courts: and then his lordship dwelt upon the subject of law reform, and afterwards referred to security on railways. He stated the present aspect of the prison-discipline question, and hoped that there would soon be a Department of Justice. As to capital punishment, he said that no doubt the question of total abolition was attended with difficulty; but on one point there could be no difference of opinion—the necessity of an execution of capital sentences without suspicion that individual caprice or popular interference exercises any influence, and such suspicion was sure to exist as long as there were no judicial assessors to the Home Office in determining questions of respite and reprieve. In connection with this subject, and in reference to the comforts of the working classes, mention was made of the cooking depôts established in London, and of which notice was taken at the yearly meeting of the Working Men's Club and Institute. It appears that the endeavours of the institute had been attended with success during the year, a great number of clubs having been formed in various parts of the country, to the incalculable benefit of the labouring people, the comfort of their homes, and the promotion of education, as well as innocent amusement in the evening of the labourer's day. The importance had more than once been considered at their congress of introducing into this country the decimal and metrical system now so universally prevailing on the continent; and its importance was regarded not merely with view to the facility of accounts in the extended commercial dealings with foreign countries, but also with regard to its advantages in education. Lord Brougham then returned to politics, and in respect to the election of M.P.'s, suggested whether it was impossible so to arrange that the person returned by the show of hands should sit, unless the poll exceeded by a certain proportion the first return. This would give the voters a very decided preponderance, but without denying the existence of the more numerous class.

But, whatever difference of opinion may prevail upon the extension of the franchise, there can be none upon the evil effects of corruption and the absolute necessity of freeing the community from that which is injurious to its most important interests, above all to its morals. The desire to have a seat in Parliament is such that all risk of costs is willingly encountered, and the punishment of fine or imprisonment without hard labour is not sufficient to deter the candidate or his agents, who yet would not expose themselves to the risk of the treadmill.

He then referred to the co-operative movement:—

There are now in England and Wales 454 co-operative societies, and though of these 72 have made no returns, either from neglect, or from having been too recently established, of the other 381 the number of members is 103,588, of whom 22,732 were admitted in 1863, only 11,358 having withdrawn. The amount paid for goods was 2,370,153L.; the sums received for goods, 2,626,741L., leaving a profit of 213,623L. The whole expense for wages, rent, repairs, &c., was 176,544L. The account which we have received since Mr. Tidd Pratt's report (which comes down to December, 1863), shows a very considerable increase during the present year, in numbers, capital, and transactions. The profits are divided in proportion to the shares held by each member; and it is most satisfactory to find that the sums withdrawn were far less in 1863 than in 1862, the relief from distress, which caused the withdrawing of these sums, having been much less considerable in consequence of the improvement of trade. The principle is almost all cases is "No trust, no debt,"—and the only exceptions are when, from sickness or other infirmity, individuals are assisted by others, and repay the small sums thus advanced. A most important step has been lately taken, which in its consequences promotes co-operation in a degree almost incalculable—the establishment of wholesale stores, the purchase and sale by general agency. For this great improvement we are indebted to Mr. Greenwood, of Rochdale, who having observed the failure of former attempts to establish such an agency, devised the plan, which after being submitted to a conference, held in March, 1863, of delegates from almost all the societies in Lancashire and Yorkshire, were adopted by their unanimous concurrence, and are now in active operation. An office is established in Manchester, and the whole expense, including the pur-

chase and sale of the goods, is defrayed by a small contribution from the members of the societies in connection with the office. All the goods required by societies are bought of the great dealers, and sent by them at the cost of the receivers. The goods are thus of the best quality and at the lowest prices. The societies are, of course, required to confine their purchases to the central agency, which, buying perhaps for 150 stores, can afford to charge a very small commission from each. Mr. Greenwood's estimate was grounded on the actual consumption of 3,500 persons of the Rochdale Pioneers, and this made the amount consumed by 40,000 persons equal to 524,000, a quarter of groceries. He reckons on 2s. 6d. for each member in these counties, which would yield 5,000, a sum amply sufficient for all the expenses of the central establishment and agency. . . . The incalculable benefits of co-operation to the comfort and independence of the working classes are even surpassed by the advantage which the community derives from the reconciliation to each other of the different bodies that compose it. There no longer prevail the feuds which most of us remember to have set against each other the master and the workman, the middle and the humbler classes. We shall soon outline all strikes of men and combinations of their employers in self-defence; and the time will never more return which brought a special assize to this great county for the trial of outrages not only upon property but life.

The noble lord then made a rapid digression to foreign affairs, and came back to the spread of unbelief and the prevalence of spiritualism, eulogised the late Sir W. Brown, and closed with a reference to the late Lord Lyndhurst, of whom he said—

The book which he read, without intermission, was the New Testament. It formed for many months the subject of his daily perusal; and he left in writing his important testimony to the comfort which he derived from the Gospel truths. The last matter of a secular kind which occupied his attention was the Edinburgh Congress and its proceedings, the very day before he retired to that rest for which he often said he was anxious and prepared :—

Soul of the past! companion of the dead :
Where is thy home, and whither art thou fled ?
Back to its heavenly source thy being goes,
Swift as the comet wheels to where he rose ;
Faith lured thine eye to deathless hopes sublime,
Beyond the realms of nature and of time.

At the close of the address Sir J. PAKINGTON moved, and Mr. WESTHEAD, M.P., seconded, a vote of thanks to Lord Brougham, which was carried by acclamation.

SECOND DAY—FRIDAY.

On Friday the members and associates met in the Festival Concert Room, under the presidency of Lord Brougham, for the purpose of hearing the address of Sir J. P. Wilde, as president of the Jurisprudence and Amendments of the Law Department. After entering into the question respecting the defective state of our law system, he remarked :—

The law should be clear, because simple, in its principle, though diffuse in details; and compact in form, because well collected, though compendious in grasp. To what extent could the common law of this country fulfil these ends, or what could be said of its compactness, when its principles wander at large through the pages of three hundred volumes? The laws which sufficed in the times of the Plantagenets fall short in the present age. The laws of this country have suffered no general revision from time immemorial, and now, after the lapse of centuries, we find the law requiring reform in the like manner as was required by law procedure. Our law fabric, like the political constitution of this country, has been a thing of very gradual growth, resting step by step on precedents reaching far back into remote antiquity, and thus bringing up to the surface the experience and wisdom of past generations; but he was far from saying that it was altogether faulty in system or void of valuable features. Its capital defect was that the powers of the courts of law were constructive only; under the name of adaptation they could practically create; under no name could they destroy. Here it was that the system had broken down, although it had been productive of both good as well as evil. Entering into a definition of these, he pointed out how the English law framed no rule in advance, but, always looking backward, substituting the actual experiences of the past for the possibilities of the future. At the same time, he did not believe that any treaty, code, or statute could be so framed as to meet all possible future contingencies. What was required was principle, not precedent, in the decision of cases. He believed that, within the bounds of reasonable labour and time, the general principles and broad bases on which the common law repose, and which tacitly guide the decisions of our courts, might be brought to the surface, grouped together, subordinated to their several relations, and contrasted in their differences. Alluding to the attempt made by the late Mr. Smith, in his "Leading Cases," to effect something of this, he expressed his desire to behold the effort made on a larger scale, to be finally confirmed by acts of Parliament. Dilating on this branch of his subject, he observed that the method suggested by him was properly a digest, not a code, and that it possessed one advantage—it permitted of gradual formation. Each year now calls into being a number of cases so large as to threaten the extinction of the law as a conscientious study. The present century has added more decided cases to the law than were to be found in the records of the five preceding centuries put together. Describing the ill effects of this state of things, he thought the time had come for an extensive system of law reform; for all reform was now possible, and that the mere respect for what existed presented no longer any barrier to improvement. The slow formation of public opinion was the principal impediment to a salutary change. Authority denied nothing now to the general desire, and the waters of discontent were no longer pent up till they overflowed. The spring and root of all law reforms have been laid in public opinion. They have been moulded into shape and carried into result by the unpaid services of lawyers. It was good to reflect on this, for the power and machinery were still ours, and it was no bad omen for the future that men skilled in the mysteries of the law, and nurtured in its most cherished anomalies, should be found ready to turn that skill to their amendment or removal. The great evil which ever besets our judicature is that which legal education ever engenders, the prizing above its worth of

refinement and precision. It was this which in legal procedure sacrificed the substantial rights of thousands at the altar of mere words. It culminated in the new rules of pleading of 1834, and begat its own downfall in the triumph of its complete adoption; but it still lives in all branches of the law.

The learned judge was warmly applauded at the conclusion of the address, Lord BROUGHAM expressing his admiration and approval of the sentiments contained therein.

The business of the different departments then commenced. In the first, or Jurisprudence and Amendments of the Law Department, the following special question was discussed:—"Are the laws of real property in the three parts of the United Kingdom respectively, in their substance and tendency, suited to the present condition of society? and if not, how should they be improved?" Messrs. Charles Neate, M.P.; Robert Stuart, Professor Rogers, J. T. Dawson, and other gentlemen, taking part in the discussion. In the second, or Education Department, papers on "What improvements can be introduced into the present system of public school education?" were contributed by the Revs. D. Melville, Dr. Kennedy, and Thomas Bissett. The third, or Health Department, took into consideration the important question as to the best means of disposing of the sewage of towns. Papers on this subject were contributed by Mr. R. Rawlinson, C.E.; Dr. Bird, Mr. Thomas Walker, and Dr. Bishop, the reading of which was followed by some animated discussion. In the fourth, or Social Economy Department, a series of voluntary papers on the colonies, colonisation, railway legislation, and economy, &c., were read.

In the evening the cathedral was lighted up and thrown open to members of the association, a large number of whom availed themselves of the opportunity of seeing this exquisite Gothic pile under such peculiar, but most favourable, circumstances, the sight being very beautiful.

At eight o'clock a meeting took place in the Festival Concert Rooms, at which the leading members of the association met the working men of the city, who responded to the invitation which had been given to them by attending to the number of at least 2,000, who packed the spacious hall to overflowing, while members who had obtained tickets were unable to gain admission.

Lord BROUGHAM presided, and on his rising was received with enthusiastic applause.

He assured them that it gave him the greatest possible satisfaction, he might say gratification, to preside over such a meeting of the working classes, who were the bone and the sinew of the country—a class of men whom he had all his life looked to, and whom he considered peculiarly entitled to the best attention in every respect, and to meet so enormous an assemblage of that class afforded him the heartiest gratification. (Applause.) Now there were many subjects upon which he should wish to address them, but as most of them were as familiar to the meeting as himself they required no elucidation upon his part on the present occasion. (Hear.) There were, however, one or two subjects which he would say a word upon whilst they continued to favour him with their attention. He regarded nothing in this country, he might say in this age, of equal importance to the co-operative principle, to the plan of men joining together and working in common, saving in common, and expending their money in common, in the way most economical and most beneficial to themselves, in obtaining goods at the cheapest rate and of the best quality, and obtaining from the stores profits to lay by and to expend upon the other branches of the system, namely, working for the common profit, and working in common together. (Hear.) These two parts of the plan were in some respects very different. The one part might be excluded almost any time, whilst the other might be carried on by a large or a small number of working men. He alluded to stores of goods, when a number of people joined together to purchase in common at the cheapest rate and of the best quality goods to be consumed by themselves, and being themselves both purchaser and consumer, they thereby gained not only the benefit of goods of excellent quality, but a profit upon what they consumed, which would otherwise belong to the petty tradesman. Rochdale, in Lancashire, was the place at which the system was first begun on any great scale. Some eight or ten men joined together, and out of the savings which they had collected they hired a shop and bought goods which they placed in that shop for after consumption. All the shopkeepers in the neighbourhood laughed at the idea, and one of them said, "I will take all your goods home in a wheelbarrow." (A laugh.) At first there was no doubt some truth in the observation, but in a very short time afterwards it would have required many wheelbarrows to carry off the goods. (Applause.) These men increased their numbers and augmented their supplies in their warehouse to such an extent, that very soon they numbered themselves by hundreds, and their goods by thousands of pounds in value, and the profits in six months were such that they were enabled to divide from fifteen to twenty per cent. upon the sums which they had collected and expended. (Applause.) In a little while the neighbouring towns of Lancashire and the West Riding of Yorkshire were worked upon the same principle, and the system was carried out a little further by the setting up of a mill at which cotton was spun, and the profits were very great. The working men by their industry became manufacturers as well as consumers of goods, and this had been the case in many parts of the country, producing an impression and being a great success. (Hear.) Temperance was no doubt a very great part of the system, and the savings effected were very much owing to that temperance. Instead of the working men spending their money at the public-houses they got beer at their own houses, and reduced the quantity as much as possible which was so consumed. (Hear.) In so doing they found it better for their health and better for their working powers. (Applause.) He had nothing to say further upon the subject of co-operation than to say that wherever it had been tried it had been found to be successful, except in two instances. The first was in London, the failure being attributable to proceeding upon borrowed capital instead of raising a fund. Another

failure was in Liverpool, owing to the indiscretion, not to say the dishonesty, of the person in charge of the store. His lordship went on to contend that the system of co-operation might be extended to country districts with success, and then said that there was another topic upon which he would say a few words, because it referred to the health and the comfort of the working men. He meant the proper arrangement of their cottages and dwellings, arranging them in a manner and with a view in the first instance to the promotion of health, and order and decency in the next, and altogether so arranged as to make a man's house comfortable to himself and wholesome to his wife and family. Much of this depended upon the landlords, but much might be done by the working men themselves in keeping their houses dry and clean, and properly ventilated. (Hear, hear.)

Sir JOHN PAKINGTON, M.P., next addressed the meeting, and having expressed his sympathy and that of the association with the working classes, read extracts from a pamphlet published thirty years ago, in which the Manchester working classes were urged to a closer study of the principles of the arts in which they were engaged, and showing not only the utility of it in each man's own and separate case, but that it was not true to say that learning did not fill people's bellies. These expressions also showed that if they would reform their country and redress their grievances, they must give an education to the people. And these, added the speaker, were the expressions used thirty years ago by their noble chairman, Henry Lord Brougham, when addressing the working men of Manchester. (Applause.) Thirty years had passed away, and these words still stood out as sound and true as they were at the moment when they were spoken. And if they were applicable to the men of Manchester then, they were applicable to the men of York now. After reading to them these words it would be worse than idle, in fact it would be presumptuous on his part, to endeavour to impress upon them any views which he entertained; but there could be no presumption were he to repeat the valuable advice contained in those words of Lord Brougham—to lose no opportunity of acquiring for themselves, and giving to their children the means of acquiring knowledge; and then of directing their best efforts and their closest attention to those branches of knowledge which would be most useful and beneficial in their course through life.

Mr. WESTHEAD, M.P., made some remarks expressive of his appreciation of the value of the working classes, and the interest he took in their well-being. Dr. LANKESTER very fully discussed the question of sanitary arrangements in reference to the health and mortality of the working classes. Mr. RAWLINSON, C.E., in a very practical speech, in the course of which he described his own career in life, enforced the necessity of sanitary care in the dwellings of labourers, and pointed out the improvements which, under his superintendence, the Government was endeavouring to make in the condition of the people of Lancashire.

Mr. FISHER, a working man of York, made some goodhumoured but pointed remarks in reference to the tone of teaching which had been adopted by previous speakers to the working classes. He stated that he and his fellows possessed facilities for reading and observation, which enabled them to be quite as well acquainted with the subject as the gentlemen on the platform; but, of course, he was obliged for the interest that was expressed on their behalf, and he hoped it would be extended towards them in the direction of an expansion of the laws of representation of the people. He proposed a resolution, —

That the working men of York desire to express their approval of the objects of the association, and to convey their thanks to Lord Brougham for presiding, and to the several gentlemen who had delivered addresses.

Mr. RATHMELL, an artisan, seconded the resolution, which was put and carried amidst vehement cheering.

After a few words in response from Lord BROUGHAM, the meeting separated.

THIRD DAY—SATURDAY.

In the third department, Health, the special question was, "What is the influence on health of the overcrowding of dwelling-houses and workshops? and by what means could such overcrowding be prevented?" Mr. George Godwin read a paper on this subject :—

He stated that since he had delivered a paper on this head before this association in 1862, on cases of overcrowding in dwelling-houses, workshops, barracks, and schools, and indeed within the last month, he had revisited many of the places then described, and found them precisely in the same evil condition as before; there being houses in the districts in question in London containing thirty-seven and forty-five persons in eight rooms; every room housing a family, and some three. In Bethnal-green and Mile-end, the state of things was fearful, death, disease, and active life being at once to be found in the same room, while air was carefully excluded, dirt perennial, and drainage defective. Similar statements were made with regard to provincial towns, such as Liverpool, where dense crowding of the artisan class was prevalent, while the same populations at Manchester, Leeds, and Sheffield lived in crowded dog-holes. In country districts there were constantly to be found cottages with two sleeping rooms, containing men, their wives, six or seven children, and two, three, and even four lodgers, farm-labourers and navvies; there being no drainage, no closet accommodation, and decomposing refuse scattered about. In Ireland the home of a small farmer consisted of a room twelve feet broad and twenty-feet long, in which lived a sick man, his wife, four daughters, one son, three cows, one horse, two calves, two pigs, and poultry. The result of all this overcrowding was typhus fever and ague, and even if death did not result, a low state of health was the rule, while a tendency to take alcoholic stimulants was generated, and a moral degradation inevitable. With regard to the question of prevention, it was urged that the first step

should be the application of the Act for regulating common lodging-houses to all houses let in tenements to more than two families, and that each house so let should be registered, inspected, and regulated, and this step should be taken immediately. The spread of knowledge might do something towards lessening the evils; the removal of houses wholly unfit for occupation by a number of families, and the provision of proper dwellings at a moderate rate, would do more. In reference to the removal and destruction of a large number of houses inhabited by the poor in London and elsewhere to make way for railway-stations, warehouses, &c., although this removal was not to be deplored, it was urged that this was a cogent reason for efforts to supply fresh houses of a better character. The old houses which remain continue unimproved. Amongst the causes that contribute more or less to this evil was the unequal manner in which parish rates were levied in different parts of the metropolis and elsewhere, heavy rates in poor districts having the effect of preventing improvement in the dwellings of the poor and industrious classes. In regard to barracks, both at home and abroad, there prevailed a neglect of sanitary arrangements and of drainage, producing fevers, which are intensified by overcrowding, while the latter cause on board ship often led to dreadful mortalities. The work-rooms of milliners, artificial flower-makers, and others who employ large numbers of young women and girls, remain for the most part as they were, filled to danger point and beyond it, there being cases of sixty girls collected in a room where each had not 140 cubic feet of breathing space instead of 500; and in bad weather, when the windows were shut, and at night when gas was lighted, the atmosphere was poison. The Census of 1861 showed that there were in London 55,000 milliners and dress-makers, an army of martyrs needing care. It was hoped that the commission appointed in 1861 to inquire into the various employments of young persons would make themselves fully informed as to the overcrowding which had been here spoken of, with its miserable results, morally and physically, and would devise means effectually to stay it in workshops and manufactories.

A paper was read by Mr. J. Holmes, on the increasing mortality of Leeds, owing to overcrowding. After a discussion, a resolution was proposed by Sir Charles Hastings and unanimously adopted—

That this meeting, appreciating the fearful evils, both moral and physical, resulting from overcrowding, and strongly impressed with the desirability of extending the operations of the Lodging-house Act to houses let to more than two families, strongly recommend to the council of the association the early consideration of steps which could be usefully taken with that end in view."

In the Reformatory Section, the subject appointed for discussion was, "Can a uniform system of penal discipline be established in county gaols? and if so, in what way?"

The CHAIRMAN (Sir W. Crofton) introduced the proceedings by reading a paper.

Last session an Act was passed to increase the length of sentences, and place licence-holders under penal disabilities. From the report of the Directors of Convict Prisons they would find—first, that their object had been to render the several stages of punishment as deterrent as possible; secondly, that in consequence of the evils attending the massing of such large bodies of convicts together as were employed on the public works, steps had been taken to distribute them so as to effect their complete separation; thirdly, that the "mark" system was being introduced, and the system of classification revised; fourthly, that the dietary had been considerably reduced; fifthly, that the gratuities to convicts had likewise been greatly reduced; and sixthly, that photography had been introduced. These changes would afford satisfaction to the public. Last year he had observed that they would probably be followed by insubordination in the convict establishments, and that the reduction of the dietary especially would give offence. Mutinous combinations had in some cases lately been formed, but he trusted that the public would not be rash in condemning the management of our convicts where such outbreaks had taken place. The changes to which he referred were great and vital alterations in the convict system, and much care would be requisite in applying them. It was well known that he advocated measures for the employment of the prisoners when liberated. The Government had recently consented to send a limited number of convicts to Western Australia; but who could read the report of the Commissioners sent from Melbourne to Western Australia, and not feel that the time was close at hand when we should no longer be able to avail ourselves of our present convict outlet? That part of the subject, therefore, urgently demanded attention. It was found in Ireland that "intermediate" prisons were very valuable, and materially helped to induce the public to employ liberated convicts. Referring to refugees for female convicts, an important part of his subject, Sir Walter remarked upon the strong desire entertained in this country to follow the example of Ireland. The Royal Commissioners were in despair about the female convicts, and consigned them to the care of religious and charitable institutions. That subject was now said to be under the consideration of the Secretary of State. With respect to police supervision over licence-holders, if the system were judiciously carried out it might be of great advantage. Coming next to the first question appointed for discussion in that section—viz., "Can a uniform system of penal discipline be established in county gaols?"—Sir Walter said he should rejoice if their deliberations tended to assist in its solution—a result of which he, for one, did not despair. Public attention having been directed to this matter, he had no fear that the discreditable practices brought to light by Lord Carnarvon's committee would be suffered to remain as a blot on our criminal system. A bill called the Gaols Bill had been brought forward by the Home Secretary to carry into effect the recommendations of the Lords' Committee. The bill did not go far enough to please some, but went too far to please others, and had to be withdrawn, a result to be regretted, inasmuch as he thought that in committee it might have been shaped into a very beneficial measure. Recurring to the question of dietary, Sir Walter said it had been referred to a medical commission, and the Home Secretary had transmitted to magistrates the scales of dietary which it had suggested, at the same time recommending their adoption. It would, he believed, be desirable to introduce, if possible, a system of progressive dietaries.

The Rev. J. FIELD, one of the visiting justices of

the West Riding, next read a paper on penal labour in houses of correction, in which he advocated short periods of imprisonment for petty offences. Sir B. LEIGHTON, M.P., said the question how to deal with female convicts was a very difficult one. Of all the girls sent to a reformatory in his county he could only trace one who had turned out well. The only thing which he thought likely to reform them was marriage. (A laugh.) Captain CARTWRIGHT, Governor of Gloucester Gaol, thought the treadwheel was far from being a reformatory engine, and that it had but a very slight deterrent effect. Several counties ought to join in forming a central criminal establishment, to which all persons but those sentenced for very short terms should be sent. Mr. SHEPHERD, Governor of Wakefield Prison, questioned the desirability of a uniform system of penal discipline in county prisons. Sentences of less than six months could have no reformatory effect. It was inexpedient to break in upon the hours of labour by making prisoners attend school and chapel every day. More good would be attained if they only went to chapel on Sundays.

Miss CARPENTER said their prison system should be strongly deterrent, especially for all short sentences. That would be the best course for the welfare of the prisoners themselves. But if the prisoner relapsed into crime and returned to gaol, a reformatory treatment would be required, and that could not be adopted without a long period of imprisonment. Work was a most important element in a reformatory treatment, for if a prisoner were kept absolutely idle for months, when he left gaol his muscles would be incapacitated for work, even though he desired to do it. Cumulative sentences ought also to be resorted to.

Sir W. CROFTON, in replying, expressed a hope that next session Parliament would appoint a committee to investigate hard labour and its right definition.

In the evening a large number of members of the association and their friends met at dinner at the De Grey Rooms—Lord Brougham in the chair. Several toasts were proposed and speeches made, but they were principally, if not altogether, of a complimentary character.

In the Education Department a paper by Dr. Kennedy, "Notes on Public Schools," was read by Canon HAY, of the Royal Commission on Middle-class Education, and papers by Canon ROBINSON and Mr. J. G. FITCH, on the same subject. After some discussion, Mr. Bruce, M.P., Vice-President of the Privy Council, gave some bits of information. The Government, he said, had undertaken to appoint a commission, which he knew was being constructed with the utmost care. With regard to the report on public schools, he was not in the secrets of the Cabinet, but he had no doubt that that report was being considered with a view to legislation. With regard to endowed schools, though much good had been done by the increased power given to the Charity Commissioners, their hands were still greatly tied. Experience showed that their powers might be extended with safety and advantage. Whatever was done on this subject, the action of the Government would faithfully reflect the opinions of the intelligent men throughout the country.

FOURTH DAY—MONDAY.

On Monday morning the Archbishop of YORK, the President of the Education Department, delivered a lecture or an address in the Festival Concert Room, Lord Brougham in the chair. There was a considerable attendance of members and associates from all the sections. The principal points discussed were three—the highest education of the country, carried on in our public schools, the education of the sons of yeomen and of what are called the middle classes, and the education of girls in the middle and highest schools. The archbishop was frequently cheered, and, at the close of his address, a vote of thanks was cordially adopted. Dr. Emerton wished to make some remarks on the address, but was called to order, and asked to reserve his remarks for the "section."

When the Education Section met, Canon Trevor read a paper in reference to the question, "What is the state of education in rural districts and small town populations? and how can the peculiar difficulties attending it be removed?" On this question a paper was read by the Rev. Canon Trevor, who sought to show that the difficulty of affording education in the large towns was greater than in rural districts, and took objection to the conscience clause in the Revised Code, which he regarded as no contribution to real religious liberty. He thought the national school area should correspond with the spiritual divisions of the country. Canon Randolph also read a paper on the question whether Parliamentary grants could not be assigned to schools in rural districts. It was urged that the major part of the educational grants went to town schools. In rural districts, it should be remembered, that there were 15,000 schools, with more than a million of scholars, which were totally unassisted by the State.

In the discussion which followed, Sir J. PAKINGTON looked on the Revised Code and the subsequent Minute as the first step towards a more complete adaptation of the present system to the wants of the country. He dissented from the opinions expressed by Canon Trevor, which really raised the question whether the clergy of the Established Church were to assist in the extension of education in an exclusive or in a tolerant and comprehensive spirit. As a Churchman he protested against the rev. gentleman's view. Without the conscience clause they could not have one good school formed out of several small bad ones in small districts, although abstractedly he was of opinion that in national schools the national

religion should be taught, and that where it was practicable there should be separate schools for members of the Established Church and for Dissenters. He agreed, however, with Canon Trevor in regard to uniting small parishes to form one good school.

Canon TREVOR replied; his whole paper was intended as a protest against Sir J. Pakington's principles and public acts in reference to national education.

After a few words from Lord TEIGNMOUTH, to the effect that the Catechism was practically accepted by the Dissenters in the national schools, Sir S. NORTH-COTE urged that efforts should be made to apply the principle of payment by results to schools of the poorest class; and while advocating a system of local management and local rating to education, he doubted whether things were at present sufficiently ripe for the adoption of that principle.

In the Economy and Trade Section, of which Mr. Edwin Chadwick is chairman, Mr. RAWLINSON, C.E., read a paper on the public works carried out in the manufacturing districts during the cotton famine. Mr. Rawlinson spoke highly of the aptitude of the factory operatives for this kind of employment. He was sorry to think it was probable that we should have another winter of severe distress in those districts; but, on the other hand, it was satisfactory to know that there were eighty places where the destitute might be employed on these works, and that there was above a million of money available for paying them. Mr. Rawlinson gave details of the system adopted under his inspection.

In the Reformatory Section, which is presided over by Sir W. Crofton, a paper was read by Mr. J. P. ORGAN, on "Convicts without the Prison." Mr. Organ believed that the reformation of criminals was a work of the utmost difficulty, but yet one which ought never to be despised of. They were a suspicious and suspected class, and it was essential that their suspicions should be disarmed. They ought to be taught to depend chiefly on self-help, and mawkish sympathy for them did them far more harm than good. The greatest obstacles in the way of their reformation were intemperance and aversion to labour. He thought emigration was the most efficacious outlet for the well-meaning class, and it would be very undesirable to interfere with it. In the discussion which followed, the CHAIRMAN said there appeared to be but one opinion, that our sentences, and the way in which they were carried out, were not sufficiently severe; it had been felt that the door of amendment should be thrown more widely open. He knew of hundreds of discharged prisoners who were now reformed, and pursuing a career of honest labour—not for one or two years only, but for seven or eight. He spoke hopefully of the facilities for the men obtaining work, but thought the masters ought to be informed of their previous history, as the smuggling of them into their employment only did mischief.

PUBLIC MEN ON PUBLIC QUESTIONS.

The annual meeting of the Royal and Central Bucks Agricultural Association took place on Wednesday at Aylesbury. The show generally gave great satisfaction, and the attendance of visitors was numerous. At the dinner in the evening, Mr. DISRAELI, M.P., in reply to the toast of "The County and Borough Members," spoke at length, bucolically for the most part, but diverged into the American war as follows, *apropos* of wool:—

There is one article of agricultural produce which has much interested the farmer lately, and which now deserves our best attention—and that is wool. Wool now forms one of the most important elements in agricultural industry, and is a source of very great profit to the cultivators of the soil. I cannot help feeling surprised that in this county, and more especially the northern part of the county, with which I am more intimately acquainted, our flock-masters continue only to breed flocks which produce short wool. The great prices are given for long wool, and I cannot see why we should continue to produce short wool only in the county of Buckingham. I should have thought that it would have been very easy to have crossed our Downs with some of the Gloucestershire or Leicestershire breeds, and to grow very choice long wool. I stated my opinions upon this subject to an honest farmer, a neighbour of mine, who had a considerable flock. He told me he agreed with me, but he did not himself cross his Downs with Cotswolds, or old long-wool sheep, because he believed the high price of wool was entirely to be attributed to the American civil war, and he had found it stated in his newspaper that that war was about to be brought to a termination. He then asked my advice upon the matter. Now I do not much like giving advice, because it is under any circumstances accepting an unnecessary responsibility. (A laugh.) But I could not help saying that I did not quite agree with him that the high price of wool was exclusively and mainly occasioned by the civil war in America. I believe the general tendency for many years of all our raw materials, and of long wool among the number, has been to rise in price; and I think that even if there had been no civil war in America, you would now have a high price for wool. But as regards the civil war in America, we would rather not say much about it. I remember that at the outbreak of that war I was dining with an agricultural association—I believe it was at Buckingham—and there was a great anxiety to know what might happen in America. I took that opportunity of saying that my opinion was that the war in America would be a very long war. The general idea at the time was that it would be a very short war, and the American Minister of State announced that it would not extend over more than ninety days. I thought it would be a very long war, and I formed that opinion because the cause of that war had been for a long period preparing. When such causes as the emancipation of a race, or the creation or defence of national independence, or the maintenance of a great empire, prompt a people to enter into a war, the struggle

must not be confounded with such contests as the generality of European wars in modern times. When nations go to war to rectify a frontier or to employ an army the strife is brief, because the moment the frontier is adjusted or the army that wants employment has had a sufficient number of men shot, peace naturally ensues. But the issues involved in the American war are vast and profound, and it is not to be supposed that when men enter into a struggle for such causes they throw them lightly aside like children who have grown tired of their toys. I cannot, therefore, believe that we are as near a peace in America as is generally imagined. The fact is, that there are occasions on which war is the only solution for the difficulties which perplex the ordinary management of human affairs, and the struggle in America is a war of that character. I do not look on all those peace demonstrations which we have seen in the newspapers as a proof that we are near a settlement of the questions at issue, or as anything more than mere electioneering devices; and therefore I say, to bring the matter to a practical point, because although I sometimes indulge in political speculations, I pride myself on being a practical man—I say that the effect of all my political calculations is, that I shall now cross my Downs with Cotswolds—(Hear, hear, and laughter)—and I think it is a mistake on the part of the farmers of Buckinghamshire—I hope I will not offend my constituents by saying so—to adhere to the practice of merely breeding Downs from a belief that the American war will soon terminate. I repeat that I can see no great reason why the agricultural world should now feel discontented, notwithstanding all that we hear of the great commercial prosperity around us, and which, I am sure, none of us envy.

Mr. Disraeli alluded at some length to the question of labourers' cottages, admitted their great defects, mildly enforced the duty and policy of landlord liberality in this respect, and the virtues and value of a bold peasantry. "It is impossible any longer to shut our eyes (he said) to the condition of our agricultural labourers, and it is our duty to set an example on this subject."

I was reading lately in an old book written more than two hundred years ago, and I was surprised to find that this question, which is supposed to be one of modern origin discovered by the philosophers of the nineteenth century, had attracted the attention of society nearly three hundred years ago. Nearly three hundred years ago, to the honour and glory of the Church, intramural sepulture was forbidden. I may, then, say that there is nothing new under the sun, and what we look upon as the result of enlightenment and progress was practically considered a considerable time ago. A very great scholar observes that in his opinion the declaration of the wisest of mankind, "Vanity of vanities, all is vanity," was not a misprint, but a mistake of the copyist, and that he believed the words really were not "Vanitas, vanitatum, omnia vanitas," but "Sanitas sanitatum, omnia sanitas." Now, I quite agree that it might have been a misquotation of the words of the wise King of Israel, and, if so, that this would have constituted one of his best claims to be considered the wisest of mankind. I have ventured to place before you the condition of the three classes of the agricultural world, and I think that we may all of us look with some interest on our position. As far as this country is concerned, I am willing to admit that there has been some improvement in the condition of the labouring class; but I do not want it to be supposed that I am making any critical remarks on the conduct of the landlords or the tenants. I am sensible that as much fault lies with the labouring class themselves; and it is for this reason that I intend, with the permission of the committee, to offer a prize of £5. for the cottage that is kept in the best condition. I think it has been said before, to show the uselessness of such prizes, that what we want is new cottages, and not rewards for keeping old ones in good order. I think that criticism is quite superfluous. What we want is to bring the attention of the people themselves to the subject. Now, although it is humiliating to confess, yet I do confess, that cleanliness and order are not matters of instinct; they are matters of education; and, like most great things—mathematics and classics—you must cultivate a taste for them. People, from neglect and being left alone, will wallow in the mire, like brutes and beasts, and not complain of the condition in which they are placed. If you offer a prize you awake the attention of the community to the subject.

On Wednesday last the annual grand *fête* of the Wiltshire Rifle Association was held in Wilton-park, and Lord Palmerston, who was on a visit at the time to Lady Herbert of Lea, gave away the prizes. In presenting the challenge cup to Sergeant Jeffries, Lord PALMERSTON spoke at some length on the duties and progress of the volunteer force, and gracefully referred to the commencement of the work by the late Lord Herbert of Lea, and the great measure of its success, which was owing to the following out of his plans. He impressed upon his hearers the necessity of good shooting, praised the volunteers at large for their devotion of their time and labour to becoming acquainted with the duties of their profession, and concluded by congratulating Wiltshire volunteers on enjoying the local and personal encouragement of a house so long honourably distinguished in the county as the Pembroke family.

Mr. LAING, ex-Finance Minister of India, delivered a lecture in the Free Church of Wick, a few evenings ago, upon the "Trade and Finance of the British Empire." After discussing the former part of the subject, the lecturer describes the extent of the national debt of each country of Europe, and said that the United States have made a discovery that they were the biggest people in the creation, and they seemed, therefore, to have come to the conclusion that they should have also the biggest national debt. In this they have been pretty successful, for in three years they had managed to accumulate something like 300,000,000. Now, it might be asked, how has this rate of expenditure been arrived at?

The answer is—*Bella, horrida bella*. During the last ten years there had been an extra expenditure of 300,000,000. sterling incurred by two great European wars, and 300,000,000. more by minor wars and an

armed peace; and if to this is added the American butcher's bill, we have an expenditure on war in ten years of little short of 1,000,000,000. How far this was necessary he would not attempt to say; but, owing to wars and rumours of war, there had been puffed away in these ten years something like 1,000,000. in gunpowder, Enfield rifles, and plated ships; and governments had got into that track that they must shortly choose between disarming and national bankruptcy.

Great Britain had not altogether escaped in this matter—

Her expenditure has increased considerably, which has been caused by the increase in her army and navy establishments; but, when contrasted with other states, her finances were in a highly favourable condition. We were able annually for the past few years to reduce the taxes, and yet make both ends meet. These results, which were so gratifying in themselves, were brought about partly by the general prosperity of the country, partly by the stimulus given to trade by the gold discoveries, and last, though not least, by the free-trade measures heralded by Mr. Cobden, inaugurated by Sir Robert Peel, and carried out by Mr. Gladstone.

The lecturer then proceeded to point out the sources from which the income of the country was derived, which he characterised as a simple and equitable mode of raising the revenue. The upper and middle classes, he said, took upon themselves twenty years ago the burden of the income-tax in order to equalise the taxation, and thus raised the condition of the masses; and they had their reward a thousand times over in the feeling of mutual good will and attachment to the institutions of the country which it tended to generate. Let any one contrast the present condition of the country, with its 150,000 volunteers, with what it was twenty years ago, and they will at once see the change and the enormous progress that the nation has made in sound sense and right feeling during the reign of our present gracious sovereign. He then went on to speak of Indian finance, and the influence for good which British commerce was exerting over the uncivilised tribes of the world, and concluded by drawing a glowing picture of the increasing prosperity of the British Empire.

At the Vale of Evesham Agricultural Society's meeting, on Wednesday, Sir JOHN PAKINGTON, who presided, introduced the question of long leases, and expressed a strong opinion that they were the only means of giving farmers that security to which they were entitled before expending large amounts of capital on the cultivation of their farms. Tenants objected on the ground that they had confidence in their landlords; and landlords were opposed to it, because they were anxious to retain their "power over the land." He repudiated the notion of a man putting his trust in his landlord, and advised him to treat the matter as any other commercial transaction would be treated, and to put his trust in a written document. With reference to the landlord, if his power over the land referred to game, he thought that any man who kept an unnatural and excessive quantity of game ought to pay for it—(hear)—and if it referred to politics it was a mistake, and support so obtained was not likely to keep any party in permanent power.

On Wednesday evening, in the Victoria-hall of the Town-hall, Leeds, the prizes and certificates were awarded at what are usually called middle-class examinations, under the auspices of the West Riding Educational Board, by the Oxford, Cambridge, Durham, and London Universities, the Society of Arts, &c. There was an influential assembly of the friends of education. The report described the success of the local examination system during the past year, and the good result it had in promoting education. Sir Stafford Northcote, M.P., then delivered a lengthened address on education. He showed that a much greater number who were examined now passed the ordeal; pointed out the advantage of county organisation to carry on the work; dwelt upon the true objects of education, training as well as instruction; and went at some length into the question of middle-class education, contending that endowed schools should be adapted to the wants of the age, that monopolies and restrictions should be done away with, and that the middle classes had a right to a much larger share of the endowments of grammar schools than they at present possessed. The right hon. baronet then distributed prizes to 79 successful candidates. Addresses were subsequently delivered by Canon Atlay, Mr. Beecroft, M.P., and Mr. H. Cole, C.B.

COMMittal of MULLER.

On Monday morning, at eight o'clock, the coroner's inquest in reference to the death of Mr. T. Briggs on the North London Railway, was resumed by Mr. Humphreys, and the jury impanelled for that purpose, at the Town-hall, Hackney. A great number of witnesses were examined, after which the Coroner summed up. The jury then retired to consider their verdict, and, after an absence of twenty minutes, returned to the jury-room. In answer to the usual question from the Coroner, the Foreman said—Our verdict is that the deceased died from the effects of foul violence administered in a railway-carriage on Saturday, the 9th of July; and we find that Franz Muller is the man by whom that violence was committed. The Coroner: That is, gentlemen, equivalent to a verdict of "Wilful Murder." The Foreman: The jury also wish to append to their verdict the following:—

The jury, whilst passing their verdict, take this opportunity of expressing their dissatisfaction with the present state of railway accommodation, as affording facilities for the perpetration of various crimes and offences; and earnestly desire to call the attention of the home government to the subject, and to the necessity of enforcing the adoption by railway companies of some more efficient system of protection to life, character, and property.

The verdict of "Wilful Murder" against Franz Muller was then recorded, and the Coroner made out his warrant committing him to Newgate for trial.

Muller was then taken to Bow-street, where the examination was resumed before Mr. Flowers, and Muller was committed to take his trial at the Central Court at the sessions which commence October 24th. The following remarks by the *Daily News* will better, than any mere summary of the evidence given, convey an idea of the present position of the case:—

The adjourned examination of Franz Muller at Bow-street, for the alleged murder of Mr. Briggs, was brought to a close on Monday, and the prisoner was formally committed to Newgate to take his trial. The very easy proceedings at the inquest at Hackney probably helped to lessen the popular attraction of this examination, for Bow-street was not besieged by anything like the eager crowd who besieged it last Monday week, and the magisterial bench was not ornamented with any foreign kings and ministers. The small court was certainly crowded, as it easily may be about with about two hundred people, and many foreigners were present, but beyond the immediate circle of the prisoner's legal advisers the interest in this preliminary trial appeared to flag. The further the case goes the more the evidence is piled up against the prisoner, and the sharp decisive way in which the coroner and the coroner's jury dealt with it on Monday morning at Hackney, very fairly represents the popular feeling. The verdict of that jury was one of wilful murder against the prisoner; and at Bow-street he was committed without an instant's hesitation by the presiding magistrate, and with nothing but the statement that the defence is represented by Mr. Beard, his solicitor. A reservation of defence is always a sign of weakness; and in this case the tenor of the cross-examination of witnesses for the prosecution showed that it was weaker than ordinary. The promised revelations with regard to the cabman Matthews have dwindled down almost to an inuendo about some passage in his career at Norwich in 1850; and in the meantime his story, which at first seemed rather improbable, that he had bought a hat for the prisoner, has been admitted by Muller. Whether the hat found in the carriage in which Mr. Briggs was either murdered or so attacked that he was induced to jump out and so end his life on the railway, is the one purchased by the cabman for Muller, has not yet been proved by any evidence beyond the cabman's assertion; but nearly every other point in the evidence has been driven home by three or four witnesses. One contemporary—more gushing than prudent—has even gone the length of hinting that the cabman was concerned in the murder; but the explanation of his manner at the previous examination, upon which many suppositions were founded, appears very simple. Mr. Matthews, with no disrespect be it said, is a London cabman, and nothing more, and the part he has been suddenly called upon to play in the eyes of his country might well have elicited a much stronger-minded man. Any effect, however, that his cross-examination might have produced in favour of the prisoner was more than dispelled by the evidence of his wife, given yesterday; for anything more apparently truthful than her manner was never seen in a court of justice.

The case against the prisoner now stands in this position. Mr. Briggs was killed upon the North London Railway on the night of the 9th of July in the present year. A respectable surgeon, who examined the body, swears that death was caused by fracture of the skull and compression of the brain. The carriage in which the unfortunate man last rode was saturated with blood, and in this carriage was found a hat which the cabman, Matthews, swears is the one which he bought in Crawford-street, Marylebone, a short time previously, for Muller. Muller admits that Matthews did buy him a hat, but says that the transaction took place many months before. Early in the week following the discovery of the body of Mr. Briggs, Muller is found changing a gold watch chain at the shop of Mr. Death, which chain has been proved to be the one worn by Mr. Briggs the last time he was seen alive. For this chain Muller got another chain, and also a ring. The ring he has lost, but the chain, with a small Geneva watch, he pawned, according to the evidence, just before he paid his passage-money to New York. When captured on board the Victoria sailing-vessel in the harbour of New York, he stated he had lost a ring like the one he had received from Mr. Death; while in his possession was found a watch which has been identified, with excess of proof, as the watch belonging to the late Mr. Briggs, and a hat which it was suspected also belonged to the same unfortunate gentleman. After much evidence concerning this hat, given at both examinations of the prisoner at Bow-street, it turns out that this suspicion is correct, and that the hat is really the late Mr. Briggs's, with this important difference—it has been cut down in the body until it looks like a theatrical hat, and the cutting down has been effected by some one clever with the needle and scissars, though not a hatter. Franz Muller, we may state, is a tailor.

There are many details of evidence, such as his giving the paper box, in which Mr. Death had put the new gold chain, to Mr. Matthews' child, which have all been established at the examinations, and they all tell with terrible force against the prisoner. The mere array of witnesses, when they were summoned into court to be sworn to appear against the prisoner at the Old Bailey sessions, was very formidable. His defence is stated to be reserved, but our own impression is that it will have to be made, and his counsel will probably not only attempt to discredit the cabman, but will strive to show that he had the command of money on or before the day when he pawned his watch and chain and paid his passage-money.

The prisoner took a more lively interest in the proceedings on Monday than he did on the previous Monday, but he could evidently suggest little to his keen and watchful solicitor, Mr. Beard, to shake the overwhelming testimony of the witnesses. After viewing the prisoner again carefully, we see nothing to alter in our former description of him. He is certainly not such a thorough-going pugilist and ruffian as most of his photographs represent. Dr. Juchs, the representative of the German societies who are finding the means for the prisoner's defence, very naturally takes a warm personal and national interest in the case, and is the medium of communication between the prisoner and his solicitor. Muller, we are informed, is a native of Saxe-Weimar—a place hitherto celebrated as a residence of Goethe—

and his parents are still living. His father is a respectable gunsmith. Muller has been absent from home, and working always steadily as a tailor, for about two years; and the German societies cannot find that there is any previous crime which can be laid to his charge. If he should be proved guilty by an Old Bailey jury of this murder, this fact, if it be a fact, will render the case all the more remarkable.

Court, Official, and Personal News.

The Queen has distributed among the farmers and crofters in the neighbourhood of Crathie copies of "The Principal Speeches and Addresses of his Royal Highness the late Prince Consort."

The following illustrates the kind and considerate regard which the Queen pays to the humblest of her subjects in their hour of trouble:—

The *Times* contained in Friday's obituary the names of two out of three children of the Dean of Westminster's butler, as well as their broken-hearted father, who was taken off three days after the second bereavement. Mr. Benjamin Waters, who was deeply respected by all who knew him, accompanied Dean Stanley when travelling in the East with the Prince of Wales, and the Prince highly esteemed him. Immediately the Queen heard of this shocking triple calamity she telegraphed from Balmoral a message of the kindest condolence to the widow of Mr. Waters.

The Princess Mary of Cambridge has been trying Bantingism, but is said to have given it up.

The ex-Queen of the French continues at Tunbridge Wells.

The Duke and Duchess of Montpensier have left England for Madrid.

The *Dublin Evening Mail* announces that it has reason to believe Lord Wodehouse will succeed the Earl of Carlisle in the Irish Viceroyalty.

Mr. Gladstone, M.P., has consented to open the public park, which has been presented to the manufacturing town of Farnworth, near Bolton, by Mr. Thomas Barnes, M.P., on the 12th of October next.

The British Government has given 500*l.* to the sister of the late Dr. Edward Vogel, who lost his life in Central Africa, whilst travelling for the Foreign Office, giving his services gratuitously.—*Athenaeum*.

Prince Humbert of Italy has been visiting St. Paul's Cathedral, the Bank, the Tower, and Barclay and Perkins's brewery.

The rapidly-failing health of the Bishop of Oxford causes his friends great uneasiness.

Professor Goldwin Smith has crossed the Atlantic for the purpose of visiting the British North American provinces, and we may therefore expect, upon his return, some more interesting chapters on colonial policy.—*Oxford Chronicle*.

The health of the Duke of Newcastle is still precarious.

The Right Hon. the Chancellor of the Exchequer has left Penmaenmaur for Scotland, to relieve Earl Russell in attendance on the Queen.

Crimes and Casualties.

At Enfield on Saturday a coroner's inquest was held on the body of Mr. Henry Leggatt, the well-known printseller of Cornhill. It appeared that the unfortunate man, in proceeding recently to Manchester, bought some soup at one of the stations by the way, and swallowed a nail with it. The agony he suffered appears to have been intense. The jury returned a verdict of "Accidental death."

An atrocious murder was committed at Chadwell Heath, near Romford, on Saturday. A woman named Blunt had some time ago cohabited with Francis Wane, a man of irregular occupation. They had separated, however, and Blunt was about to be married to another man. On Saturday the father of the man to whom she was going to be married found her dead with her throat cut. It was stated by the medical man who was called in that she had been murdered, and suspicion fell upon Wane. Pursuit was made, and the man answering his description was captured with blood stains on his clothes.

The other day, at Swingfield, a small village near Dover, Kent, Mr. William Maxted, a blacksmith, was drinking some ale from a jug, when he remarked to those near, "I have swallowed something. I am afraid it was a wasp; if so, I am a dead man." In a very short time afterwards he fell into the arms of a bystander, and immediately expired.

A boy eleven years of age was so cruelly beaten by two of his fellow scholars in the village of Kilmoreen, Ireland, a few days ago, that he was blackened all along one side. The poor boy took to bed, lingered a few days in great pain, and died on the 19th inst. The two lads who have taken away his life were instantly arrested.

Miscellaneous News.

The number of patients relieved at the Hospital for Diseases of the Heart, 67, Margaret-street, Cavendish-square, was 87 during the week.

THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION closed its very successful session at Bath on Wednesday evening. Those members who remained were entertained at a grand banquet by Mr. Tite, M.P. Sir Roderick Murchison and Dr. Livingstone were among the speakers on the occasion.

THE FUNERAL OF CAPTAIN SPEKE took place on Friday. The body of the distinguished explorer now lies in a vault under the church of Dowlish Wake, near Ilminster. There was a numerous attendance at the funeral. Captain Grant, Dr.

Livingstone, and Sir Roderick Murchison were among the mourners.

DEATH OF MRS. HARRISON, OF DRIFFIELD.—On Wednesday last, Mrs. Harrison, of Driffield Wold, paid the debt of nature. Ever since the memorable conviction of her farm-servant, Isaac Watson, before the magistrates in petty sessions assembled at Driffield, for refusing to attend the parish church, she has experienced great depression of mind. Mrs. Harrison seemed to regret the injustice to which she was a party in punishing this rustic for declining to worship God in the Established church.—*Leeds Mercury*.

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.—On the 4th and 5th of October the examinations for six entrance exhibitions will take place. Three of these will be Andrews Exhibitions of 30*l.*, tenable for three years, severally for classics, mathematics, and classics and mathematics; and candidates must not be above the age of eighteen on the 1st of October next. These will be for the Arts School; while the other three will be for the Medical School, and will be tenable for two years, with a value of 30*l.*, 20*l.*, and 10*l.* per annum, for gentlemen who are about to attend their first winter session at a medical school. Notice of intention to compete for any of these exhibitions should be lodged at the office of the college on or before October 1.

SHOCK OF AN EARTHQUAKE.—The *Leeds Mercury* states that the shock of an earthquake was distinctly felt on Monday morning in Leeds, Rochdale, Skipton, Silsden, and other parts of Yorkshire. All accounts concur in stating that the shock was felt about twenty minutes or a quarter to one. At Rochdale the vibrations were felt with startling distinctness. Watches and clocks were stopped, beds were violently shaken, doors and windows were rattled, bells were rung, dogs barked and howled, and the policemen on their beats were frightened. A lady, living in a villa on the Manchester-road, was so frightened that she got up and rang the bells, called up the servants, had the gas lighted, and for nearly a couple of hours the household were in a state of great alarm.

THE MEDICAL REGISTRATION ACT.—The charge against Mr. Bearnard, of Regent-street, London, of having infringed the Medical Registration Act by styling himself surgeon-chiropodist, when, in fact, he was not registered as a surgeon, came up for decision at the Marlborough-street Police-court on Wednesday. Mr. Tyrwhitt considered that the word "surgeon" before chiropodist was not mere surplusage, but that it had a meaning which was calculated to deceive unwary people. He therefore fined Mr. Bearnard 20*l.* A case for the opinion of the superior courts was applied for and granted.—In curious contrast to this decision is one at the Thames Police-court. A chemist and druggist named Fentiman was charged with having described himself as a surgeon, when he was not duly registered. It was shown that on bills and placards he had styled himself a surgeon. The magistrate held, however, that this, according to a decision of the superior courts, was not a breach of the law, and dismissed the complainant.

THE SOCIAL SCIENCE CONGRESS AND CAPITAL PUNISHMENT.—The subject of capital punishment, and the associated question of the responsibility of insane murderers, are like to receive a fair share of attention at the York Social Science Congress. Papers on the responsibility of criminal lunatics will be read by Mr. Fitzjames Stephen and Mr. S. W. North (one of the local secretaries to the congress). Amongst the gentlemen present who are favourable to the total abolition of the death penalty may be mentioned Sir Fitzroy Kelly, M.P., C. Neate, Esq., M.P. (one of the recently appointed Royal Commission on Capital Punishment), Henry Ashworth, Esq., J. J. B. Whitehead, and J. Guest, Esq. The Society for the Abolition of Capital Punishment is represented by Mr. Thomas Beggs (honorary secretary), and Mr. William Tallack (secretary), the former of whom will read a paper on the "Non-deterrence of death penalties." Other papers on the subject will be read by Mr. Sheriff Nissen, of London, and Mr. George Harris, Registrar of the Court of Bankruptcy.

ERECTON OF A PILLAR IN HONOUR OF LORD BROUGHAM.—To commemorate the 86th birthday of Lord Brougham, and as a tribute of admiration to the venerable peer, Mr. Joseph Wilkinson, of Bon-scale, Ullswater, a veteran politician who in former days took a very active part in his lordship's Westmoreland contests, erected a stone memorial pillar upon the beautiful mountain called Hallen. All visitors to Ullswater will remember the dark bold breast of Hallan Hag, which overhangs the lake immediately above Howtown. The mountain of the same name rises immediately above the Hag, and commands one of the most beautiful views of the lake and its surroundings which it is possible to obtain. Upon the summit of this mountain the Brougham Pillar was erected on Monday last. It stands twelve feet high, and is an object conspicuous enough to be seen from Cross Fell, with the aid of a good glass. The day was not very favourable for the inaugural ceremony, but still a few ardent admirers of the noble lord assembled, and enthusiastically drank his health "as one who had done more to promote the happiness of his fellow-creatures, regardless of country, colour, or creed, than any other man, living or dead."—*Carlisle Journal*.

THE REGISTRATIONS.—The registration of voters for candidates ambitious to represent the metropolitan county of Middlesex in the ensuing new Parliament, commenced on Friday, at the Chequers-inn, Uxbridge, before Mr. Beales. About 2,000 objections have been taken by the agents on the one side and the other—namely, by the Liberals to 600 against new claims, and 400 on the register, and by the Conservatives to 1,100 on the new claim list,

and 220 on the register. The Liberals have gained very materially in the North Essex registration courts this year—it is said 400 votes. The Conservatives have had undisputed possession of the seats since 1847; but as the Liberals have materially improved their position, the present sitting members, Major Beresford, M.P., and Mr. C. Du Cane, M.P., will probably not have a walk-over at the dissolution. The *Gateshead Observer* anticipates that "a thousand voters for the right cause" will be added to the roll in North Durham. "That a similar success," it adds, "will attend the operations in South Durham is next to certain." The *Norfolk News* states that the Liberals have had a clear gain of sixty-six in the East division of that county. At Leeds a new and important point arose. A person named Haley was objected to by the Liberals. It incidentally transpired that he was of age only a few months ago, and an objection was taken that a person to be entitled to be on the register must be of age on the 31st day of July in the previous year. The revising barrister, after taking time to consider the point, ruled that the objection was valid, and that a voter must be of full age during the entire year of qualification. A man, though legally of age at twenty-one, cannot, according to this decision, enjoy the privilege of electing members of Parliament until he is at least twenty-two. But at Kidderminster on Saturday the sitting barrister gave an exactly opposite decision, ruling that a man was entitled to vote if he was of age when his year of qualification expired.

BAD BEER.—Mr. Phillips, the principal of the laboratory of the Inland Revenue Department, reports that in the last financial year twenty-six samples of beer and of materials found in the possession of licensed brewers have been analysed, and of these twenty were found to be illicit; the prohibited ingredients being, in fourteen samples, grains of paradise, one of these samples containing, in addition, tobacco; in two others oculus indicus were present in large and dangerous quantities; two samples contained capsicum, and the remaining two proto-sulphate of iron. Generally, the prohibited materials employed in the adulteration of beer are not injurious to health, the object of the fraudulent brewers or retailers of beer being more to increase the bulk of their goods than to render the beer stupefying by the addition of noxious materials. Still, he says, there can be little doubt that the practice of adulterating beer with poisonous matters, such as tobacco and oculus indicus, is more prevalent than might be inferred from the small number of detections made, as the fraud is difficult to discover unless the offender be caught in the act of committing it. Considering, therefore, this circumstance, and the abominable character of the offence, Mr. Phillips is of opinion that it would be only just to the community to make public the names of those persons convicted of adding oculus indicus or other deleterious substances to beer brewed for sale; and he feels no hesitation in stating that the two instances of the use of the dangerous drug in question occurred in the neighbourhood of Wirksworth, in Derbyshire, and that many of the detections of the use of grains of paradise were also made in the same district. He states also that the experience of many years had led him to the conclusion that the adulteration of beer with drugs, as distinguished from the mere dilution or increasing of the bulk of the article, is more prevalent in the Midland counties and the West Riding of Yorkshire than in any other parts of the kingdom.

Mr. Henry Hoare, the banker, is about to raise, at his own cost, a stone tower for the chapel of St. John's College, Cambridge, of which he was formerly a student. The expense will be some 6,000*l.*

A LIBERAL DOUCEUR.—A gentleman anxious to hear a celebrated West-end preacher, found himself in such a crowd that to get a seat seemed impossible. He watched the pew-opener's eyes looking very inquisitorially at the hands of the applicants for seats, and he thought to himself, "Oh, oh, a fee is expected!" So taking a half-a-crown, he held it most invitingly between his two fingers, and it was not long before it had the desired effect. He was quietly beckoned into a seat, whereupon he slipped a halfpenny into the woman's hand. Presently, when the singing commenced, she came bustling round to him with a hymn-book, whispering, as she handed it to him, "You made a mistake, sir, you only gave me a halfpenny." "All right," he answered, "I never give less."

AN EXTRAORDINARY BEGGING-LETTER.—The *Messager du Midi* states that Baron de Rothschild possesses the most voluminous collection of begging-letters that any financier ever received. They form a complete series. Among the number is one lately addressed to the baron, containing the very tempting proposition that for the bagatelle of 50,000*l.*, the writer would engage to show how he could prolong his life to the age of 150 years. The following is the baron's reply:—"Sir,—It has frequently happened to me to be threatened with death if I did not give a sum of money. You are certainly the first that has ever asked me for it in proposing to prolong my life. Your proposition is, without doubt, far better and more humane. But my religion teaches me that we are all under the hand of God, and I will not do anything to withdraw myself from His decrees. My refusal, moreover, does not in any way attack your discovery, from which you will not fail, I hope, to profit yourself. Regretting that I cannot accede to your proposal, I sincerely congratulate you on the 150 years which you are called on to live in this world.—Accept, &c., J. DE ROTHSCHILD."

Literature.

PHILOSOPHICAL PRINCIPLES OF THE PURITANS.*

Dr. M'Cosh, one of our ablest living writers on philosophical subjects, has done a truly considerable and welcome service to the theological student by the introduction which he has prefixed to the first volume of the new edition of Charnock's Works. He has rightly judged that the reproduction under his care of the first great English work on the Divine Attributes, would seem to those who are conversant with his favourite studies an opportunity, not to be neglected by him, of saying something on the philosophical principles involved in the Puritan theology. The Puritans, indeed, as he says, "professed to be students of the Bible, and not 'philosophers, and to avoid all mere speculative 'questions.'" But, their very construction of a theology necessarily proceeded upon some principle of reason, and their views of the scattered truths of revelation, and of the connections subsisting between them, implied, more or less, definite philosophic principles. Nor did they discourage the study of philosophy; but, on the contrary, cultivated such an acquaintance with its true representatives, that their writings, though lacking the calmness, clearness, and polish of treatises that even in their time issued from the repose of cloister and college, are tintured throughout with the hues of various philosophical speculation. And it is no exaggeration to say, as Dr. M'Cosh does emphatically, "that neither before nor since, has there 'been a body of profound divines assuming 'fewer doubtful metaphysical principles."

We gladly call attention to this brief but valuable essay, hoping to induce in the minds of some of our readers a disposition to a more familiar and deeper study of neglected authors of the Puritan time; and proceed to make several extracts, by which we trust that this volume, and the series to which it belongs, may be commended to them.

Speaking of the unquestioned fact, that the Puritans—yielding therein to the influence of the scholastic system that still survived in places of learning, on which a new and truer method had not then dawned—were accustomed to use "largely their technical formulæ, and to introduce the expressions characteristic of systems and authors that were favourites with them, Dr. M'Cosh says:—

"In particular, they used the distinctions and the phrases of Aristotle, of Augustine, and of the scholastic logicians. But then it is to be remembered that Aristotle and Augustine were about the most comprehensive thinkers that ever lived; and it is a fact that the schoolmen, all narrow and technical as they were in their spirit, were the main instruments of giving definiteness to the expressions used in the western world in our modern literature,—in fact, in our very speeches, sermons, and common conversation. The Puritans in their learned treatises had to employ the phraseology of the learning of their times, just as they had to use the language of their country. The inspired writers themselves had their nationalities and their individualities—the speech of the disciples still 'bewrayeth' them. They had to speak of the sun rising, and the earth standing, according to the ideas of their time; and in regard to man's nature they had to use the phrases, 'reins,' 'bowels,' 'heart,' and employ the distinction of 'body,' 'soul,' and 'spirit' because they were accepted in their times. The Puritans must use the language they found ready for them, and the distinctions understood by their readers; but just as the writers of Scripture did not mean authoritatively to sanction any theories of the world or of the mind, so the Puritans did not intend to adopt any peculiar philosophic system, Platonic or Aristotelian, Greek or Latin, ancient or modern, but to proceed on the universal principles of reason."

Glancing at the Puritan Psychology, Dr. M'Cosh thus states the implied view of the Faculties of the Mind.

"These come out only incidentally. The following in Charnock's summary, 'The essential faculties of the rational soul—the mind, the repository of principles, the faculty whereby we should judge of things honest or dishonest, the understanding, the discursive faculty, and the reducer of those principles into practical dictates; that part whereby we reason and collect one thing from another, framing conclusions from the principles in the mind—the heart, i.e., the will, conscience, affections, which were to apply those principles, draw out these reasonings upon the stage of the life.' Though not a perfect, this is not a bad distribution of the mental powers. The account of our intellectual capacities is certainly superior to that given by Locke, who denied innate ideas and allowed an inadequate place to intuition. Charnock mentions first 'the mind, the repository of principles.' What is this but Plato's *λόγος* and Aristotle's *νόος* described by both, each, however, with a different explanation, as *τόπος εἰδῶν* (see Aris. *Psyche*, iii. c. 4 S. 4)? What but Locke's *intuition* not properly unfolded by him? What but Reid's *principles of common sense*, Kant's *forms*, and Sir William Hamilton's *regulative faculty*? Then in regard to the other, or motive, department of the mind, we may mark how

English thinkers had not yet come to the miserably defective psychology of the last century and beginning of this, in which man's powers are represented as consisting simply in the understanding and feelings. Man's heart is spoken of as having three essential elements, the will, the conscience, and the affections, each with a province, each serving a purpose, and all to be dedicated to God. There was no such narrow and confused controversy such as that which has been started in our day as to whether religion be an affair of the head or of the heart. In their repository of principles, as distinguished from the discursive faculty and reasoning, they had all that is good and true in the modern Germano-Colerian distinction between the reason and the understanding; and they had it in a better form; and they never proposed, as some in our day have done, to make reason the sole discerning and judge of religion. With the Puritan, religion was an affair of the whole man, including head and heart, and the heart having not only emotive sensibility and attachment, but a conscience to discern good and evil, and a will to choose."

In a note, the author points out that David Clarkson gives the most extended account of the mental faculties that is to be found in the Puritan writings; but Charnock is said to be "more 'succinct and judicious': while all the Puritans proceed substantially upon the same view. In touching on their Metaphysics, it is noted that Charnock, who has spoken of "the repository of 'principles,'" but has only incidentally sketched them, speaks of them "as *connatural*, a phrase 'the praise of which is often ascribed to Shaftesbury'; but Culverwell, with whose writings "Shaftesbury was well acquainted, uses *connate*, and Whichcote uses *connatural*; and *connate* and *connatural* were probably familiar phrases among the Platonic thinkers in Emmanuel College."

The following is a judicious statement of the general substance of the doctrine of the Will that may be found in the Puritan theologians:—

"But the metaphysical topic which fell more especially under the notice of the Puritan theologians was that of the freedom of the Will, which they had to consider and discuss as against the rising Arminianism. Really and professedly they followed Augustine and Calvin, whose doctrines, however, have often been misunderstood. These profound thinkers were most sensitively anxious to have their doctrine of predestination distinguished from the fatalism of the Stoics. They held that man had an essential freedom given him by his Maker, a freedom which made him a responsible being, and of which he could never be deprived. At the same time, they maintained that this freedom had been much impaired by sin, which has injured man first morally and then physically, so that the will is now enslaved. This is the doctrine resolutely defended by Augustine (see *De Libero Arbitrio*), and by Calvin (see his *De Servitutem Liberatione Humani Arbitrio* in reply to Pighius). They were followed by the Puritans generally. Thus Owen in his 'Display of Arminianism':—'We grant man in the substance of all his actions as much power, liberty, and freedom, as a mere created nature is capable of. We grant him to be free in his choice from all outward exactation or inward natural necessity to work according to election and deliberation, spontaneously embracing what seemeth good unto him.' The Puritans clung to the Scripture doctrine of predestination, but they did not identify it with the philosophic doctrine of Necessity, as Jonathan Edwards did in the next century. They drew their doctrine from the Word of God, and founded it upon the perfection of God's knowledge looking into the future, as well as the past and present, and upon his sovereignty doing all things, but all things wisely, justly, and beneficially. Some Calvinistic divines, we acknowledge, have drawn distinctions to save the freedom of the will which have rather wrecked it, and have used expressions which make our moral nature shudder. Charnock is wonderfully clear of all such extremes:—'God's foreknowledge of man's voluntary actions doth not necessitate the will of man.' 'It is certain all necessity doth not take away liberty; indeed, a compulsion necessity takes away liberty, but a necessity of immutability removes not liberty from God. Why should then a necessity of infallibility in God remove liberty from the creature?' 'God did not only know that we should do such actions, but that we should do them freely; he foresaw that the will would freely determine itself to this or that.' 'God did not foreknow the actions of men as necessary but as free; so that liberty is rather established by this foreknowledge than removed.'

We entirely concur with the concluding remarks of Dr. M'Cosh, though we have not space to quote them. The relations of intellectual philosophy to theology are undoubtedly such, that not only has every age of theology reflected the reigning philosophy, but the shallowness of the one has also produced similar shallowness in the other, and a consistent and profound theology has always been found to ally itself with and everywhere to imply "a deep and catholic philosophy." We remember feeling a little surprised, when Mr. Maurice's incomparably excellent volume appeared, on "Moral and Metaphysical Philosophy since the Fourteenth Century," that, while giving some space to the philosophy of "the Sermont age," as represented by Taylor, Barrow, and especially South, and not forgetting either the mysticism of Cromwell's chaplain, Sterry, or the "living psychology" of Bunyan, he should have altogether omitted the philosophical views of the great Puritan writers, which have exerted so mighty an influence in directing and moulding the popular theology of this country. One who has meditated so deeply and assentingly on the Puritan belief in a Divine will to which all other wills must bow, and has extended his catholic sym-

pathy to Jonathan Edwards, might have been expected, not only not to overlook, but to give special attention to the theology-making philosophy of the Puritans.

"MATTIE—A STRAY."*

A novel which is the production of a thoughtful mind and a generous heart—which eschews all the vulgar arts by which too many writers secure a fleeting popularity, and yet has merit enough to command success—which gives a story full of thrilling interest, though it is not darkened by the shadow of a mystery—which engages our sympathies on behalf of the neglected and even guilty ones of the human family, without abating an iota of our hatred of vice—and which may not only serve to divert an idle hour, but to inculcate wise lessons and inspire our hearts with kindly feeling and earnest purpose—is too great a rarity to be carelessly passed over. "Mattie" fully answers to this description. It would not be much to say for it that it is one of the best—perhaps the best, novel of the season; for the season has been singularly barren of anything possessed of remarkable excellence. This is a book, however, which would have taken a high position in any season. The author was already favourably known to the readers of fiction by works which had struck out a path for themselves and awakened interest in a class of characters rarely touched by novel-writers. His previous books have been marked by a progressive improvement, which is one of the surest evidences of real strength, and the same feature is to be observed here. "Owen—A Waif" was by far the best of his other novels; but "Mattie" is as far superior to "Owen" as it was to its predecessors. There is much originality of thought—great force, and sometimes beauty, of style—an earnestness which is never tinged by cant—and a charity of the truest kind, that which strives to understand and recognise a virtue whose modes of feeling and expression are not in harmony with its own views. It is not in any sense a religious novel, and religious men might fairly object that on some of the subjects of which it treats its teachings are defective, and that the type of character which it exhibits is never produced except under the influence of those Christian truths and motives, of which we have here such very slight recognition. We, however, accept the book for what it is, and feel that we gain something when we have so powerful a teacher setting forth, in so interesting a manner, a view of human character and duty which is in general so sound and wholesome.

The purpose of the work is expressed in the motto, "By bestowing blessings on others we entail them on ourselves." It is an illustration of the beauty and power of unselfishness. "It is (says the writer) a selfish globe on which we are spinning, and it is natural to think deeply—think altogether, perhaps—of our love, our successes, our chances of fame, future happiness, rather than of other people's. For the reason that it has been our lot to drop upon an exception to this rule—as near an exception as this rule *sans* exception will allow—do we hold Mattie a first place in our affections and think her story worth the telling." It was a singular, yet, in our judgment, a happy notion to select as the example of this beautiful virtue one whose early training might have been expected to stunt the growth of everything good and noble. Mattie was, as the title of the book indicates, a mere "stray"—one whom we find at first a poor friendless, nameless child, whom sheer necessity had driven to association with the lowest class in London life. She had no settled home. Sometimes she slept under railway arches or in doorways—when fortune favoured her by sending her a few halfpence, she found a more questionable shelter under the roof of a "Mother Watts," a kind of female Fagin, the business of whose life was to trade upon young girls and drag them down to the level of her own wicked and miserable existence. The opening chapters in which this phase of Mattie's history is described are among the cleverest in the book. The young girl's precocious shrewdness, her unconquerable love of talking about herself to any one who could be made to listen, her instinctive dread of the policeman and yet the cleverness with which she contrived to parry his attacks, and the childish simplicity which was so strangely blended with the sharpness which circumstances had induced, are uncommonly well-drawn. Even in her worst state we find indications of the better spirit which gentleness was afterwards to evoke. Her intense dread of the lower deep which seemed to be opening for her, and her fear of being classed among the confirmed thieves into whose companionship she was too frequently thrown, indicate those

* Mattie—A Stray. By the Author of "High Church," "Owen—A Waif." 3 vols. London: Hurst and Blackett.

longings after something better—are “the pledge and keepsake of a higher nature” (as Longfellow says), which could not rest satisfied with the wretched condition to which she had sunk, and eagerly clutched at every chance of elevation. Very amusing and yet touching is her pleading when detected in the theft to which want alone had tempted her. “I’m not a regular—I don’t like thieving—I’ve only throve when I’ve been werry, werry hard driv, and I wasn’t thinking of thieving, only of getting work, when you came bump against me in the doorway.” And again, “Lor, bless you, sir, I’m not a regular.” “A what?” “A regular thief, sir. They’ve been trying hard to make me—Mother Watts and Old Simes and the rest—but it don’t do. I was locked up once afore mother died, and mother was sorry, awful sorry, for her; you should have just heard her go on when I come out agin. Oh! no, I’m not a reg’lar—I sings about the streets for ha’pence, and goes to fairs, and begs, and so on, but I don’t take things werry often. I’m a stray, sir!” How many are there of the same class in the streets of London, who may be fighting a like hard battle against the influences that are seeking to drive them into the downward path, and in whom a little kindness, a little confidence, a little Christian treatment, might develope pure and noble qualities at present all but utterly stifled. An author, who, by setting before us such a story as that of Mattie, reminds us of all the possibilities of usefulness that lie around us in our crowded towns, is rendering a service for which we can hardly be too grateful.

The incidents which led to Mattie’s rescue were just those which at first seemed to promise a different issue. In an evil hour, and under the pressure of extreme misery, she stole a brooch which a youth was carrying as a present to a friend, on her birthday. She did not see in the darkness that the young man belonged to a family from which she had received many little acts of kindness, and to which she had always felt affection and gratitude; that, in fact, he, and the girl for whom the gift was designed, were among her best friends. The discovery of this roused all the better feelings of her nature, and set her to work to repair the wrong she had done. Happily she had fallen among those who had the spirit of the good Samaritan, who were impressed by the manifest earnestness and sincerity of her desires for restitution, and who gave her a chance of rising from her degraded state. The characters of her rescuers—the slow and somewhat stolid but genial and well-meaning old couple who had scraped together a little money in the stationer’s shop in Great Suffolk-street with their vain, giddy, and impulsive, yet affectionate daughter, not without her elements of nobility, which, however, had been well-nigh trampled out of her at the grand school at Brighton; the worthy, true-hearted, but withal suspicious and angular, old man, Hinchford, with his high-minded and generous, yet somewhat impracticable son; and last, but not least, the thoroughly genuine Ann Packet, who is a capital specimen of her class—form a most interesting group, to each member of which belongs a distinctive individuality. We like the portraits the better because there is no attempt to conceal their defects—defects which involved Mattie in no little trouble. Mattie herself is no model heroine, and much as we sympathise with her, we feel occasionally compelled to condemn the impetuosity, and at first, the want of thorough straightforwardness, the bitter fruit of her early training, which tended greatly to aggravate, and in some cases, to cause the misfortunes through which she had to pass. “All the evil seeds that neglect has sown in the soil are never entirely eradicated—ask the farmers of land and the farmers of souls.”

We will not spoil the pleasure of our readers by attempting to sketch the story of those trials by which Mattie was proved, and by means of which her character was purified and ennobled. It is in perfect consistency with the author’s design that she should be denied the kind of happiness which novelists generally assign their heroines; and much as we may regret that one so gentle and self-sacrificing should be blighted in her love, we confess we do not think Sidney worthy of her, and believe that she would find a purer and more real blessedness in the work to which her life was given. Sidney’s love affairs, in truth, are not very pleasing. All the sympathy excited by his early disappointments is destroyed by his own pragmatism, and at times we feel that there is more to admire even in his reprobate but repentant cousin, than in a young man who is always ready to assert his dignity, who repels even the truest kindness, and who nurses wrath that at first was honest and right enough until it comes to be almost a monomania. There is frequently an overdrawing in this character which serves to mar the effect, and gives an unreality to passages which would otherwise be very telling.

We must not omit to notice the portraiture of the remarkable man in whom, after long years of struggle, during which she believed herself to be an orphan, Mattie found a father. In him the author has evidently endeavoured to represent, with fidelity and candour, a man who having repented of his years of sin, seeks not only to lead a righteous and holy life himself, but also to be made useful to those who were pursuing the course of wickedness from which he had been rescued. We doubt not that he has done his best to enter into the character he has sought to exhibit, but his success is only imperfect. He does not, indeed, insult Christian men by reproducing Stiggins or Chadband. Gray is no hypocrite—he is sincere, consistent, and diligent—his harsher qualities are greatly mellowed, and he is altogether considerably improved by association with his daughter—he always seeks to do the right, and stands out in favourable contrast to some of the weaker characters with whom he is brought into contact. Still there is great exaggeration in the picture. We have met men who had more earnestness than prudence, who had no discrimination, who were no respecters of persons, and who did not a little harm by the indiscretion which marred all their efforts to do good. But not the wildest of them would have approached Mr. Gray, whose long sermons, ready for any sinner who might come in his way, are nothing better than wretched caricatures. We are thankful, however, that his only fault was a “zeal not according to knowledge”; that full justice is done to his soundness of heart and purity of life; and that for once a novelist can give us an example of a goodness which has no absurd notions about saints’ days, altar-cloths, and the like, which finds a home at the Dissenting chapel, and which is more intent on saving souls than attending to the minutiae of mere ritualism.

SERMONS.*

Bitter, persistent, and extreme as have been some recent attacks of Rationalism on the character and work of our Lord, they will not be without compensating advantages if they are the means of calling forth clear and decided utterances of the Christian faith on these points. There was a time when our pulpits confined themselves too exclusively to mere dogmatic teaching, and when the more practical side of Christian truth was all but ignored. This very naturally produced reaction, and it may be doubted whether, like most other reactions, it has not gone too far. It can never be to the profit of the Church that the foundation principles of its faith should be imperfectly understood or feebly held, and this must certainly be the case unless they be reiterated with precision and frequency from the pulpit. We fear that there has been too much tendency to forget this: that the acquaintance of congregations with the doctrines of the Gospel has been frequently taken for granted; and that, while great care has been employed to exhibit the influence which religion should exert on the common duties of life, the people have not been sufficiently instructed in the scheme of Christian truth. Circumstances are showing the necessity of supplying this defect. Dry, formal discussions of the articles of a creed are, indeed, not desired, and we fear would find but scant favour and produce very slight result; but it is surely possible so to expound the dogmatic truths of Scripture as to throw around them life and beauty, and so to unite them with the enforcement of special duties as to exhibit the closeness of the relations between the two. Certain it is, that unless we would see the members of our churches carried away by every novelty, and religion degenerate into a vapid sentimentalism on the one hand, or a cold, mechanical performance of duty on the other, we must have that education in sound principles without which piety can have neither intelligence, manliness, nor strength.

We are exceedingly glad, therefore, to welcome such a volume as that of Mr. Landels’ on the “Cross of Christ,” which we regard as eminently suited to meet the wants of the times. It consists of a series of sermons on some of the principal characters and occurrences connected with the crucifixion of our Lord, and an earnest exhibition of the leading truths that enter into “the doctrine of the Cross.” It is not intended for the refutation of adversaries of the truth, but rather for the direction, encouragement, and strengthening of its friends; but, though it does not enter into any logical defence of Evangelical views, it states them with a clearness and force which can hardly fail to produce lasting impression. The style is always easy and flowing, and very frequently rises to a high and earnest strain

* *The Cross of Christ.* By WILLIAM LANDELS. London: James Nisbet and Co.

Thoughts on the Eternal. By COSMO R. GORDON, M.A. London: Longmans.

of eloquence. In our judgment it is somewhat too rhetorical. The language, indeed, is always correct and beautiful, but we often desire more repose, and feel that, could it be secured, it would add considerably to the effect. Occasionally, the excessive elaboration and the needless introduction of figure, serves to mar the beauty of a passage which would otherwise have been very striking. As a whole, however, these sermons will sustain the high reputation which the preacher enjoys. There is nothing narrow in the doctrine taught, still less in the spirit in which it is enforced. With a firm adherence to Evangelical truth is combined what some zealous champions of orthodoxy so sadly lack—a thoroughly Christian temper, which refuses to employ any words of bitterness or railing. There is a large introduction of the pictorial element, in which the preacher greatly excels, and which cannot fail to be attractive. Though there is not much that can fairly be described as original thought, there is everywhere great freshness and beauty. We do not, of course, agree in every view propounded, but this is hardly the place to attempt the discussion of the points on which we differ. To the great ability by which these discourses are marked, the devout Christian feeling which they breathe, and their adaptation to great usefulness, we can bear our hearty testimony.

The Rev. Cosmo Gordon has published a volume of sermons under a designation which, we fear, is calculated to repel many readers. “Thoughts on the Eternal” is a title at once ambitious and vague. It might truly be applied to any volume of discourses, on subjects suited to a Christian pulpit; and yet there is a lofty sound about it which appears pretentious. We are bound to say, however, that this is one of the last charges which could be brought against Mr. Gordon’s volume; for if his sermons do not reach any high standard of excellence, they are pervaded by a simple earnestness the furthest removed from anything like arrogance and assumption. The subjects are well chosen, the views are thoroughly Evangelical, and there are not a few indications of a power which, by a little discipline, may become very effective. If Mr. Gordon, however, would do justice to himself and to the truth which he preaches, he must not be afraid to use the pruning-knife, and use it freely. Many of the passages which, doubtless, injudicious admirers pronounced very fine, would be condemned by any man of correct taste as tawdry, and some of them are open to still stronger censure. We do not like such expressions as, “O Jesus! glorious Saviour! as Thou wast drenched in the storm of Almighty wrath;” or, describing the Saviour in the tomb:—“Pale He lay, like a warrior taking his rest after the battle was over. We can imagine grim old Death grinning over Him as his greatest prey.” There is a grotesqueness in the last figure which, in connection with such a theme, is peculiarly offensive.

BRIEF NOTICES.

Colportage: its History and Relation to Home and Foreign Evangelisation. Edited and enlarged, by consent of the Author, from an American Work. By Mrs. WILLIAM EISON. (Wertheim and Macintosh.) We don’t know how it is that this book comes now to hand. It was published in 1859, and there is no new edition of it. The author of the work is the Rev. R. Cooke, one of the Secretaries of the American Tract Society. Such portions of the book as relate to England, and as adapt it to English readers, are, we suppose, to be attributed to the editor. The subject is interesting exceedingly, and the book is a body of facts of much significance, and fitted to stimulate and encourage in the good work of which it gives account. But there are many very weak things in it, in matters of opinion and feeling.

Select Anecdotes, from Various Sources. By J. S. LAURIE. (T. Murby.) This new volume of Mr. Laurie’s “Entertaining Library” will be, we fancy, one of its most popular issues, and will surely “supply an agreeable and innocent recreation in moments of leisure or languor.” But the editor explains that it has “a more directly didactic object—namely, to supply materials for lessons in composition.” To this it is excellently adapted; and the teacher will do well to follow the method prescribed by Mr. Laurie—whose experience is a guarantee that it is not an untried or crotchety plan—for giving an earlier and more thorough command of language than is to be gained from more formal and ambitious modes of teaching composition. It is infinitely amusing; it is perfectly educational; according to the kind of use made of it.

Noble Dames of Ancient Story. By J. G. EDGAR. (Hogg and Sons.) Mr. Edgar is well known as an historical writer for the young; and, if we have sometimes differed from his estimate of a character or a political tendency, we have always found him deserving of praise for intelligent study of his subject, and bright and attractive delineation of it. In this volume he has “endeavoured to do something towards popularising the history of the fourteenth century, by giving an

"account of the royal and noble ladies who then 'flourished.' He has used Froissart freely, and greatly to the effectiveness of his sketches. He has also so employed his materials as to give pictures of the famous battles and sieges with which the chronicler's heroines were associated; and has presented vividly the manners and customs of the period. Occasionally only is personal character the charm of the sketch; but in every case historic groups and events are given with much truth and powerful attractiveness. The book is to be strongly commended. It is illustrated, and very fairly too.

Gleanings.

"I wonder what makes my eyes so weak?" a young exquisite once inquired of Dr. Abernethy. "They are in a weak place," replied the Doctor.

A new instrument, a colossal horn, called the aerophane, has been invented, which is played by steam instead of human breath.

A Miss Hillune, residing in Church-street, Albion-road, Stoke Newington, has just died at the advanced age of 105 years.

Mr. Whalley, M.P., has been commissioned to go out to Caprera, to present to Garibaldi the yacht which has been purchased by public subscription for the great Italian.

It is rumoured that Viscount Amberley, eldest son of Earl Russell, will shortly marry the Hon. Katherine Stanley, one of the daughters of Lord Stanley of Alderley.

Aston-park, which has just been purchased by the Corporation of Birmingham, was formally opened as a free park for the inhabitants on Thursday. Some rejoicing took place on the occasion.

Like most American notables, the wife of President Lincoln is now claimed as a Scotchwoman! It is affirmed that she is the daughter of Mr. John Clark, a farmer, belonging to the Braes of Doune, who emigrated to America about forty years ago.

Miss Delamare, a young lady, age eighteen, residing with her parents at Bute House, Holloway-road, London, was on Wednesday so severely burnt through the dangerous practice of reading in bed, that it is extremely doubtful if she will survive.

A Western editor was recently requested to send his paper to a distant patron, provided he would take his pay in "trade." At the end of the year he found that his new subscriber was a coffinmaker.—

American Paper.
A CHANGE OF BASE.—M'Clellan's "change of base" in Union-square, on Thursday night, will not save him. Anticipating this (his single strategy), the Hon. John A. Peters, in a speech at Portland, Maine, "brought down the house" with the remark, "If M'Clellan couldn't take Richmond, making Washington his base, you may safely swear he will never take Washington, making Richmond his base."

American paper.
A HIGHLAND WIFE'S OPINION OF DR. GUTHRIE.—In the course of a late visit paid by Dr. Guthrie to the Highlands, he called upon an old woman who resides in a small cottage near the head of Glenesk. The dame happened to be preparing dinner, and the Doctor's curiosity led him to make inquiry concerning the contents of the pot suspended over the fire. On being informed that it contained broth, he pursued his investigations further, and asked several questions concerning the quantity of cabbage, potatoes, leeks, &c., of which the mess was composed. The old lady, although somewhat astonished at the minister's inquisitiveness, answered his interrogatories with civility. Some time afterwards a clergyman who resides in that neighbourhood, and who had heard of his visit, called at the cottage, and, anxious to hear "Janet's" opinion of the Doctor, remarked, "Well, Mrs. —, you have had a visit from Dr. Guthrie." "Ou ay, sir," was the reply. "And what do you think of the great Dr. Thomas, Janet?" "Ob," she answered, "he's no sic a bad sort o' a chiel; but, 'Odsake, yon man wad speer the very guts oot o' a wheelbarrow."

CALIGRAPHY AND THE RISING GENERATION.—If any foolish lad, or still more silly teacher, should imagine that it is the sign of a vulgar and menial education to write a good hand, the sooner schoolboy and pedagogue disabuse themselves of this mistaken idea the better. The highest circles of English society cultivate penmanship with care and success. The Queen's handwriting is beautiful—flowing, and elegant, and feminine. Prince Albert's biographer compares the Prince to Goethe, who "would take inordinate pains, even in writing a short note, that it should be admirably written. He did not understand the merit of second-best, but everything that was to be done must be done perfectly." The Prince Consort took the greatest interest in the caligraphy of his children, and few young people, we are assured, write more elegantly, and at the same time more distinctly, than the Princes and Princesses of England. Our highest statesmen have not thought it beneath them to cultivate a clear and distinct penmanship. Lord Palmerston's handwriting is free, firm, and, considering his great age, by no means obscure. Lord Derby writes a capital hand—at once elegant and legible—an aristocratic hand, if there be such a thing. Earl Russell's is a smaller and more feminine hand, yet clear as his expositions of constitutional law and as incisive in its style as some of his despatches are biting, though rash, in matter. The Lord Chancellor writes a beautiful hand—firm, solid and legal—such a hand as should have drawn up the Bill of Rights. Sir Hugh Cairns' is smaller, and, perhaps, more elegant—a gentlemanly and clear hand. Mr.

Cobden's handwriting is round, bold, and commercial—the hand of one who began life as a junior clerk in days when good penmanship was, perhaps, the rule rather than the exception, among schoolboys of any ambition. Mr. Bright's is a somewhat smaller hand, rapid and flowing, yet legible. Mr. Gladstone's is a hurried and impetuous hand—the writing of a man whose thoughts flow so thick and fast that they outstrip the pen. Yet he holds the quill in a firm grasp, and his letters are large and well-formed. Lord Stanley's writing is by no means elegant, yet it is as distinct as large print. The Duke of Newcastle's long, well-formed, and very distinct letters would, perhaps, gain him the prize for calligraphy among living statesmen.—*London Review.*

Money Market and Commercial Intelligence.

City, Tuesday Evening.

The failure of the Leeds Banking Company, and the disclosures which have been made in connexion with that event, excited considerable distrust in the London market, and gave rise to many reports which have not been realised. On Saturday there was extreme depression in the Stock Exchange, and a fall in all kinds of securities. To-day there is less uneasiness regarding commercial credit, in the absence of the failures which have been so freely spoken about during the last few days. Consols have recovered to 87½ 88 for Transfer, and to 88½ 88 for the Account.

It now appears that the Leeds Banking Company is to be wound up. The liabilities of the bank are estimated at 2,000,000, and the assets at half that sum. The stoppage of the company has obliged several firms in Leeds to suspend payment.

BANK OF ENGLAND.

(From Friday's *Gazette*.)

An Account, pursuant to the Act 7th and 8th Victoria, cap. 32, for the week ending Wednesday, September 21.

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.	
Notes issued	£27,073,720
Government Debt	£11,015,100
Other Securities	3,634,900
Gold Coin & Bullion	12,423,720
	£27,073,720

BANKING DEPARTMENT.	
Proprietors' Capital	£14,553,000
Rest	8,917,550
Public Deposits	6,815,611
Other Deposits	12,390,681
Seven Day and other Bills	504,869
	£28,181,720

Sept. 22, 1864. W. MILLER, Chief Cashier.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.—Sores, wounds, ulcerations, and other diseases affecting the skin, are amenable by this cooling and healing unguent. It has called forth the loudest praises from persons who had suffered for years from bad legs, abscesses, and chronic ulcers; after every hope of cure had long passed away. None but those who have experienced the soothing effect of this Ointment can form an idea of the comfort it bestows, by restraining inflammation and allaying pain. Whenever this Ointment has been once used it has established its own worth, and has again been eagerly sought for as the easiest and safest remedy for all ulcerous complaints. In neuralgia, rheumatism, and gout, the same application properly used gives wonderful relief.

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

BIRTH.

CONWAY.—Sept. 20, at the residence of her father, James Curling, Esq., of Stoke Newington, the wife of the Rev. S. Conway, B.A., of Ongar, Essex, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

KEMMIS—GIBSON.—June 2, at the Congregational Church, Campbelltown, New South Wales, by special licence, by the Rev. Samuel Humphreys, Arthur Kemmis, Esq., of Rockhampton, to Emily, only daughter of the Rev. John Gibson, late of Rosebank, Campbelltown.

RUSSELL—FOSS.—July 6, at Sydney, by special licence, by the Rev. John Graham, Charles William, third son of the Hon. Bourke Russell, M.L.C., to Priscilla Hack, youngest daughter of the late Ambrose Foss, Esq.

BINNEY—SUNDERLAND.—July 14, at East Melbourne, Victoria, by the father of the bride, Edward Nixon, second son of the Rev. Thomas Binney, London, to Mary Eliza, only daughter of the Rev. J. P. Sunderland, Richmond.

REYNOLDS—BEALE.—Sept. 15, at the Congregational Church, Winchester, by the Rev. William Thorn, Mr. S. P. Reynolds, to Jane, only daughter of the late Charles Beale, Esq., of the Inner Temple, London.

PETERS—BURNETT.—Sept. 15, at Dacre-park, by the Rev. T. Jones, of Blackheath, Mr. William Henry Peters, Lee, to Maria Elizabeth Burnett, of Devonport.

UDALL—WHEATLEY.—Sept. 18, at Portland Chapel, Southampton, by the Rev. J. Colling, Mr. E. J. Udall, to Elizabeth Ann, third daughter of Mr. J. Wheatley, Bevois Valley, Southampton.

ALLEN—WEARE.—Sept. 21, at the Baptist Chapel, New-street, Hanley, Staffordshire, by the Rev. L. J. Abington, the Rev. J. Allen, B.A., Baptist minister, Hock Norton, Oxon, to Charlotte Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Robert Weare, Esq., Northwood, Staffordshire.

SHAW—CLIFFE.—Sept. 21, at Highfield Chapel, Huddersfield, by the Rev. R. Bruce, M.A., Henry, eldest son of William Shaw, Esq., of Ebor Mount, Huddersfield, to Mary, youngest daughter of Thomas Cliffe, Esq., of South View, Paddock. No cards.

SIMPSON—THOMPSON.—Sept. 21, at the Congregational Chapel, Bowdon, by the Rev. Alex. M'Laren, B.A., William Fowden Simpson, eldest son of Joseph Simpson, Esq., of Park House, Didsbury, to Hannah Maria, eldest daughter of John Thompson, Esq., of Timperley. No cards.

CROSSLEY—INGHAM.—Sept. 22, at the New Church, Square-road, Halifax, by the Rev. W. Roberts, Mr. Joseph Crossley, of Warley, to Miss Catherine Elizabeth Ingham, of Skircoat.

BARKER—CHORLTON.—Sept. 22, at the Independent Chapel, Rusholme-road, Manchester, by the Rev. Alexander Thompson, M.A., Mr. Wm. Barker, of Chorlton-upon-Medlock, to Fanny, only daughter of Mr. Thomas Chorlton, Polygon-street, Stockport-road.

SOMMERSVILLE—COOPER.—LESLIE—SOMMERSVILLE.—Sept. 22, at the Independent Chapel, Gaol-street, Great Yarmouth, by the Rev. W. Tritton, Mr. Joseph Sommersville, to Amelia, youngest daughter of the late Mr. Charles Cooper, of Norwich. Also, at the same time and place, Mr. John Leslie, of Lowestoft, to Miss Jane Sommersville, of Great Yarmouth.

MARTIN—MILLAR.—Sept. 22, at the Presbyterian Church, Clapham-road, by the Rev. R. W. Betti, assisted by the Rev. W. Todd Martin, M.A., the Rev. James Martin, minister of Eglinton-street Presbyterian Church, Belfast, to Minnie Prowse Batten, only daughter of the late Frederick George Millar, Esq., of her Majesty's Ordnance. No cards.

DEATHS.

HIGHLAND.—June 9, at Goolwa, North Adelaide, South Australia, Miriam Louise (formerly Miss Staniford, of Stoke Newington), relict of Mr. Thomas Highland, leaving a large family to mourn her loss.

ROBERTS.—Sept. 13, at 19, Milton-place, Halifax. Francis Henry, the infant son of the Rev. W. Roberts, aged four months.

LANDOR.—Sept. 17, at Florence, in his ninetieth year, Walter Savage Landor, of Ipsley Court, in the county of Warwick, and Lanthonay Abbey, Monmouthshire. Mr. Landor had obtained celebrity as a scholar and a poet before the end of last century. His "Imaginary Conversations" have rendered his name familiar as an accomplished *litterateur*.

GRIFFITH.—Sept. 18, aged forty years, Eliza Harriet, the beloved wife of Richard Griffith, of Slough.

CROSFIELD.—Sept. 19, in his seventeenth year, George Crosfield, second son of Henry Crosfield, of Oaklands, Aigburth, near Liverpool.

HOWARD.—Sept. 19, the wife of Mr. John B. Howard, of Nicholas-lane, Lombard-street, and 3, Parkfield-terrace, King Edward's-road, Hackney, N.E.

CONDÉ.—Sept. 2nd, at Cheetham-hill, Manchester, of inflammation of the brain, Lucy Louisa, eldest daughter of the Rev. G. W. Conder, in her fourteenth year.

HILLIER.—Sept. 23, at Newmarket, near Stroud, Gloucestershire, Maria, wife of Isaac Hillier, in her seventieth year.

Markets.

CORN EXCHANGE, LONDON, Monday, Sept. 26.

Although the supply of English wheat this morning was moderate, it could not be disposed of unless at a reduction of 1s. to 2s. per qr. from the rates of last Monday. Business in foreign wheat is very limited, and the few retail sales to-day have been made at 1s. per qr. under the currency of this day so-nigh. Barley of all descriptions meets a slow sale, at about former quotations. Beans can be bought on rather easier terms. Peas unaltered. The arrivals of foreign oats for the past week are very large, and the returns show that the greater portion is from Russian ports. In addition to this there has been a good supply of Scotch and Irish. This quantity has proved much in excess of the present demand, and prices to-day are fully 6d. per qr. in favour of the buyer. In Russian descriptions, especially those of light and inferior quality, a greater decline has in some instances been sub-

mitted to.

BREAD.—The price of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 6d. to 7d.; household ditto, 5d. to 6d.

BUTCHERS' MEAT, ISLINGTON, Monday, September 26.

The total imports of foreign stock into London last week amounted to 22,424 head. In the corresponding week in 1863 we received 17,372; in 1862, 18,477; in 1861, 11,763; in 1860, 8,672; 1859, 8,563; 1858, 7,150. There was a large supply of foreign stock on offer in our market to-day. The best beasts, sheep, and calves sold steadily at full quotations. Otherwise the trade ruled heavy on lower terms. The arrivals of beasts fresh up from our own grazing districts were moderately extensive, but for the most part in middling condition. From Scotland the receipts were limited, but the supply from Ireland was on the increase. Prime Scots, &c., were in good request at very full prices, otherwise the trade was heavy at late rates. The top figures were 5s. 2d. to 5s. 4d. per Siba. From Lincolnshire, Leicestershire, and Northamptonshire we received 2,800 shorthorns, &c.; from other parts of England, 900 of various breeds; from Scotland, 35 Scots and crosses; and from Ireland, 450 oxen and heifers. There was a full average number of sheep in the pens. Good and prime breeds were readily disposed of at the extreme prices of Monday last. Inferior stock was less active at, in some instances, a decline in the quotations of 2d. per Siba. A few very superior Downs sold at 5s. 8d. per Siba. Calves, the supply of which was only moderate, changed hands slowly at late rates, viz., from 4s. to 5s. per Siba. There was an improved sale for pigs, on rather higher terms. At least a moiety of the beasts and sheep here to-day were beneath the middle quality.

Per Siba. to sink the offal.

s. d. s. d.	s. d. s. d.
Inf. coarse beasts	3 4 to 3 8
Second quality	4 10 4 4
Prime large oxen	4 8 5 0
Other Securities	10,901,363
Notes	6,735,875
Gold & Silver Coin	747,337
	£27,073,720

BUCKLING CALVES, 16s to 21s. QUARTER-OLD STORE PIGS, 20s to 26s. EACH.

NEWGATE AND LEADENHALL, Monday, September 26.

These markets are but moderately supplied with meat on sale. Good and prime beef and mutton are very firm; otherwise the trade is quiet at our quotations.

Per Siba. by the carcass.

s. d. s. d.	s. d. s. d.
Inferior beef	2 10 to 3 2

instances prices have given way 1d to 1d. per lb. The supply of wool on offer, however, is very moderate. For export to the continent there is scarcely any inquiry.

FLAX, HEMP, COIR, &c., Saturday, Sept. 24.—The market for flax is steady at full prices. Hemp rules heavy, but the quotations are without material change from last week. Clean Russian being quoted at 32s. to 35s. per ton. Jute is dull, at a decline of 10s. to 15s. per ton. For coir goods a slow sale, at about previous rates.

COALS, Monday, September 26—Market very heavy at last day's rates. 6s fresh arrivals; 8 left over; total, 77; 12s at sea—Henton's, 20s. 3d.; Haswell, 21s.; Hartlepool, 20s. 6d.; Belmont, 18s. 6d.; Russell, Henton's, 20s.; Holywell, 18s. 6d.; Wylam, 18s. 6d.; Hartley's, 19s. 3d.; Byron, 19s. 6d.

Advertisements.

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CAPITAL, ONE MILLION.

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TRANSFERS from other OFFICES effected without expense to the Assured.

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The Directors are also prepared to receive Deposits at call or on short notice, for which 6 per cent. will be allowed until further announcement.

E. BALCH, Secretary.

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